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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would be glad if those whose subscriptions to the *C. & D.* expire this month would renew as early as possible, so that there may be no hitch in despatching the *Diary* to them. Their subscriptions for 1904-5 included a copy of the 1905 *Diary*, so to get the 1906 one they should send 10s. soon to the publisher. A good many readers of the *C. & D.* are indebted to friends for the pleasant and profitable hours they spend over our pages. This is a good time for them to begin subscribing on their own behalf. Those who do not care to write a cheque for ten shillings may make it one pound, and we shall send—

"The Chemist and Druggist" for a year.

"The C. & D. Diary" for 1906.

The New Edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

or

"The Chemist and Druggist" for a year.

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Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE attention of subscribers is invited to botanical problem II. on p. 792.

THE POISON DIFFICULTY in Orange River Colony has not yet been solved (p. 785).

A NUMBER of seasonable and other formulas are given in reply to correspondents (p. 814).

A NEW coating for pills, designed only to dissolve in the intestines, is noted on p. 797.

AN Opium-smoking Prohibition Bill has been introduced into the Victoria Legislative Assembly (p. 784).

ARE ground olive-stones contained in liquorice-powder injurious to health? This question is to be settled at Sheffield (p. 789).

POISONING-CASES are exceptionally numerous this week, twenty-six being reported, of which four only were accidental (p. 782).

INTRAMUSCULAR injection of mercury is the subject of a note on p. 806. The most recent methods of administering mercury are given.

THE Nottingham chemists have issued a circular in regard to the sale of diachylon on account of its use as an abortifacient (p. 797).

GEORGE E. WILLIAMS, a chemist's manager at Paulton, poisoned himself with prussic acid while under arrest for embezzlement (p. 782).

THERE is a note on a false cubeb which has appeared in the London drug-markets, and is of special interest at a time when cubeb is dear (p. 797).

TOM KNOWLES, an unqualified assistant with Merrill's, Ltd., Blackburn, has been fined 5l. and costs under the Pharmacy Act for selling poison (p. 789).

THE ORDER which we reproduced in facsimile has been tried by hundreds of our subscribers, but not a single one has sent in a correct transcription of it (p. 792).

THE TARIFF COMMISSION has taken evidence from several gentlemen connected with the chemical industry. The examination was on lines reported on p. 816.

XRAYSER wittily refers to the recent conversion of knights of the pigskin into knights of the pistle, an elevation made possible by a benevolent House of Lords (p. 793).

THE TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD has made arrangements with the Technical Institute of the Colony for classes in the subjects of the Qualifying Examination (p. 786).

THE HOUSE OF LORDS has confirmed the decisions of the Courts below that the chocolate soda-water label used by Schweppes, Ltd., is common to the trade (p. 789).

DR. KARL SCHACHT, a leading German pharmacist of international reputation, died in Berlin on November 6. An account of his career and work is printed on p. 791.

THE late Mr. George T. Fulford, proprietor of Williams' Pink Pills, left an estate valued at about a million sterling. This was made in a little over thirteen years (p. 806).

SINCE our correspondence pages went to press the Secretary of the P.A.T.A. has handed us replies from the firms mentioned on p. 813 to the effect that the cutting is stopped.

THE ARTICLE we print on p. 794 indicates an impending change in the prices of iodine and iodides, and our readers will therefore be wise in restricting their purchases until this takes place.

CORRESPONDENTS urge that fuller recognition under the Pharmacy Act should be given to apothecaries' assistants (p. 812). The matter is discussed editorially with a view to the probable early settlement of the question which has so long been in dispute (p. 795).

STAR-ANISEED OIL, hyposulphite of soda, permanganate of potash, and shellac are higher; Curaçao aloe, castor oil, and sassafras bark are firmer. Cinchona, citronella oil, and cubeb are easier, while menthol and turpentine are lower. Business is fairly brisk in drugs and chemicals (p. 807).

FURTHER considerations in regard to the examinations and financial condition of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain are contributed by "Cosmopolite." Incidentally he shows that every year 200 who have passed the Preliminary try the Minor Examination, fail, and do not go further (p. 811).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The Kent County Council has re-appointed Mr. M. A. Adams as county analyst for the ensuing year.

The Spectacle-makers' Company held a dinner at De Keyser's Hotel on November 13, when Lord Burnham, the Master, gave an instructive account of the history of the Company.

In Berkshire last quarter samples of milk of sulphur, Gregory's powder, and magnesia were taken for analysis. Of nine samples of magnesia six were oxide and three carbonate of magnesia.

At Leeds, on November 13, William Henry Edwards, described as a dispenser, was remanded on a charge of forging the signatures of Dr. Hotherby and Dr. Gardner (both of Swinton, near Rotherham) on a bill of exchange of the value of 92/.

Postcards are to be cheaper now, and only one scale of prices for both kinds, stout ($4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) and thin ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.). The charges will be: One, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; two, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.; three, $1\frac{3}{4}$ d.; four, $2\frac{1}{4}$ d.; five, $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.; six, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; seven, 4 d.; eight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; nine, 5 d.; ten, $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and eleven, 6 d.

The "Times" states that a scientific and exploratory expedition will shortly be sent out to the West Coast of Africa by the Institute of Commercial Research in the Tropics, and there are vacancies for two economic chemists on the staff. The Institute's address is 40 Bedford Street North, Liverpool.

At Norwich, on November 10, the chemist's shop at 2 Magdalen Street was offered under the hammer and withdrawn at 975/.

Another chemist's shop, 59 Magdalen Street, was withdrawn at 440/. Both shops were lately occupied by Woodcock's Drug Co., Ltd., and the properties were submitted under instructions from the trustees of the will of the late Mrs. H. B. Woodcock.

Sir John Brunner distributed the prizes at Winnington, Norwich, on November 14, to the evening classes. Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. make it a condition of employment that all young men must attend evening schools. They return all fees to those making 90 per cent. of attendances. A record has been established, about 60/, being returned to 219 students out of 261, this being the largest number in the history of the classes.

At Sevenoaks a number of tradesmen, including Mr. Edwin Pain, pharmaceutical chemist, High Street, have written to the Urban District Council protesting against the Council's action restricting the minimum height of shop-blinds and outside lamps to 8 feet from the pavement. The memorialists point out that for the greater part of the year outside blinds at 8 feet will be useless, and they asked the Council to fix the minimum height at 7 feet, but the Council refused.

Not Satisfied.

The medical officer of health and solicitor of the borough of Islington want more power to prosecute vendors of adulterated food and drugs than is provided under the Acts for the purpose. They have recommended to the Public Health Committee of the borough that sanitary authorities should have power to prosecute under the Merchandise-marks Acts. The committee, on Wednesday, November 15, agreed, and the Local Government Board may be asked to move in the matter.

Disinfectants for Poplar.

The Poplar Borough Council have decided to erect, at a cost of 425/., a plant for preparing disinfecting-fluid from salt or sea water by the electrolytic process. The Public Health Committee, who recommended this, were of opinion that they will save 350/ by this, "poison" bottles being included in the saving.

East Anglian Notes.

The musical arrangements at the annual *conversazione* of the Fakenham Field and Camera Club, held on Tuesday, were in the hands of Mr. J. C. Holton, chemist.

Bro. H. J. Heyhoe, chemist, Fakenham, who some few years ago was in business at Woodstock, was on Friday,

November 10, at the annual Chapter held at Oxford, appointed Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies in the Provincial Grand Chapter of Oxfordshire. The investiture was made by Lord Valentia.

At a Masonic banquet held at Swaffham on Tuesday evening, November 14, out of a company of thirty-seven brethren six had still further common interests in having on various previous occasions been invested with the Pharmaceutical Society's qualification. The presence of two medical men added further to the galenic tone of the feast.

Contracts.

The Wigton Board of Guardians have appointed Mr. J. Shadwick as chemist to the workhouse for the ensuing quarter.

The Hereford City Council have appointed Messrs. Kemp & Brook, of Eign Street, the Corporation chemists for the ensuing half-year.

Football.

Newcastle Pharmacy F.C. v. Wallsend Wednesday F.C.—Played at Newcastle on November 15. Pharmacy pressed continuously throughout the game, the opposing team only occasionally getting the ball out of their own half. In the first half goals were scored by Elliott (2) and Muse, while Elliott scored twice in the second half, the result being a win for Pharmacy by 5 goals to 0.

Birmingham Notes.

Mr. F. C. Clayton, F.C.S., city alderman, has been again appointed chancellor of the local exchequer.

Messrs. Hedges & Son have removed from their old shop at King's Heath to new premises in a block of four handsome buildings erected by the firm.

An action by Mr. G. S. Clayton against a Birmingham solicitor, Mr. J. Rowlands, in respect to a non-intoxicating ale, resulted in the former's favour, with 750/ damages and costs.

Mr. W. B. Featherstone, the veteran pharmacist, has had a narrow escape from a motor-car, which caught him, but fortunately pitched him upon the pavement unhurt. The driver came in for a severe verbal volley by a crowd which quickly gathered.

A curious collapse of a case occurred at the Birmingham Sessions. Mr. Marshall Freeman, as prosecuting counsel, commented upon the fact that defendant's counsel had not put prisoner in the box, whereupon the counsel claimed to have prisoner acquitted according to section 1 par. B of the Criminal Evidence Act, 1898, which says that the omission to give evidence must not be made the subject of comment by the prosecution.

An interesting paper was read at the last meeting of the University Chemical Society, on "Perfumes," by Mr. E. B. Anderson. He traced the origin of perfumes, and classified them according to their composition, and dealt with the most important of those which are much used in pharmacy and perfumery. Incidentally he stated that artificial vanillin is chiefly used in cocoa flavouring, and that since synthetic articles have come into commerce the price of perfumes has gone down considerably. Specimens for exhibition were provided by Messrs. Crosfield, Warrington; Messrs. Piesse & Lubin, London; and Messrs. Schimmel & Co.

Sir Henry Wiggin died suddenly on Sunday at Metchley Grange, Harborne, aged eighty-two. He came to this city at the age of fourteen, and joined his father's friend, Charles Askin, who practised as a veterinary surgeon in Cherry Street. Askin, a genius with a bent for chemistry, joined Mr. Brooke Evans in a nickel and cobalt refining works in the Parade, which successful business passed to Sir Henry. In their experiments to produce a white metal to replace Britannia metal they had much assistance from Mr. White Benson, a Birmingham chemist, the father of Archbishop Benson, and he, indeed, suggested the method of separating nickel and cobalt. Mr. Benson had a white-lead factory, adjoining which was another which had surreptitiously copied their methods. Young Wiggin discovered where the proprietor (an Austrian named Brandeis) had failed to succeed, and was able to get the whole of the metal out of his waste slag, and enough to pay for the business and works which were bought. Sir Henry was the first to make nickel coinage.

Fires.

On November 7 a fire occurred in a stable at the works of Shirley, Aldred & Co., Ltd., chemical-manufacturers, of Monmouth Street, Sheffield. The damage done was slight.

A benzine-tank at the establishment of Mr. T. Johnson, chemist and druggist, Wigan, caught fire last week, but burnt itself out, the shop-floor and parts of the fittings only being damaged.

A fire occurred on November 8 in a store-room at the rear of the shop of Mr. J. H. Mason, chemist and druggist, of Melbourne, Derbyshire. Fortunately the firemen managed to subdue the flames before much damage had been done.

A fire occurred on November 13 at the shop of Alderman Simpson, chemist and druggist, Melbourne Street, Stalybridge. Some phosphorus became ignited and spread to the shelves, but the flames were speedily subdued, no serious damage being done.

On November 8 the Pontefract Fire Brigade were called to another of the series of fires which, during recent years, has wiped out a succession of liquorice factories. The outbreak this time was upon the premises of Mr. Arthur B. Wheatley. On their arrival the brigade found a large corrugated-iron building, used as pressing and drying rooms, on fire from end to end, and it was only by their promptitude and energy that the boiler-house adjoining and the offices and warehouse beyond were saved from destruction. The main building was completely gutted.

Manchester Notes.

A married lady living in Chorlton-cum-Hardy, who had been subject to epileptic fits for fifteen years, had the misfortune to get her false teeth lodged in her throat while in a fit, and died from suffocation.

Chemists who go in for attractive window-designs may be interested to know that they are, according to two recent decisions in the County Court, legally responsible if the attractions cause a crowd to collect and obstruct the foot-path.

Mr. Charles Brown, 161 Bury New Road, informs us that in the case which he defended, reported in these notes last week, the 35s. awarded to the plaintiffs was what he (Mr. Brown) had already paid. The plaintiffs had to pay their own costs.

During the week ending November 11 there were 1,083 attendances at the Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin-diseases, Quay Street. Of these, 291 were treated in the "light-treatment" department and 792 in the ordinary out-patient department.

Mr. Alderman Gibson has been reappointed Chairman of the Gas Committee of the Manchester Corporation. Mr. Gibson is also a member of the Finance Committee. Mr. Harry Kemp has been appointed a member both of the Electricity and Tramways Committees.

A Fellowship for the prosecution of original research in medicine has been instituted at the Victoria University in memory of the devotion of the late Professor D. J. Leech to the interests of the University. Professor Leech was well known in pharmacy, and to his energy was due the excellent Museum of *Materia Medica* in connection with the pharmaceutical department of the University, as well as that department itself.

A carter named Lilley and two other men were overcome by gas in the sulphate-yard of the Varley Street works of Messrs. Hardman & Holden, Ltd., Miles Platting. The other two men recovered, but Lilley died from the effects in spite of attempts at artificial respiration with oxygen gas. In the medical evidence it was stated that the man's brain presented a most striking appearance, being olive-green in colour, indicating the presence of sulphur.

Poor-law Notes.

Mr. H. J. Hunt, chemist and druggist, has resigned his post as dispenser to the Portsmouth Guardians.

The Local Government Board has informed the Bath Board of Guardians "with reference to the detention in the workhouse of paupers suffering from phthisis" that "if the advanced phthisis from which a workhouse inmate is suffering is pulmonary tuberculosis with expectoration, it may

be regarded as an infectious disease within the meaning of Section 22 of the Statute 30 and 31 Vict., c. 106."

The Poor-law service is agitated at the present moment by a proposal for the incorporation of the National Poor-law Officers' Association by Royal Charter or otherwise. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme was one of the principal guests at the meeting of the South Yorkshire Association held on Saturday last, and in proposing the after-dinner toast of the Association he gave some particulars of the history of the preliminary proceedings respecting the obtaining of the Royal Charter of the Pharmaceutical Society, which were of the greatest interest to the large gathering of officers present.

The *Dolgelly* Guardians have been discussing the cost of expensive medicines supplied to outdoor cases. It appears that the expenditure on this item amounts to 92*l.* 10*s.*, or 3*s.* 11*d.* per person, whereas in nearly all the other Unions in North Wales the expenditure is under 8*d.* per person. A committee, which had considered the subject, specially recommended the Guardians to allow the medical officers 8*d.* per person for expensive medicines, this sum to be added to their salary according to the number of persons treated in their respective districts. Eventually the Guardians decided to invite the medical men to meet the committee, with a view of arriving at a fixed fee.

Sheffield Notes.

By a clerical error (writes our Sheffield correspondent) I inadvertently referred to the manufacturers of the new perfume "Indian Iris" as "Messrs. George Clark & Co." This should, of course, have been "Messrs. George Carr & Co."

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, F.C.S., Ph.C., presided at the well-attended inaugural meeting of the Sheffield Microscopical Society on Monday evening, when the President of the Society, Dr. Godfrey Carter, gave an interesting address on the disposal of the dead.

A well-known local pharmacist, who does a big wholesale business, had a handsome but unwelcome testimonial the other day. He received an intimation that some sweet nitre he had supplied to a country customer was to be the subject of a prosecution as not being up to standard. As he had not supplied this customer with the spirit for some time, he made inquiries, with the result that he found that sweet nitre obtained from another source had been put in one of his bottles because the drug-inspector seldom troubled to take samples of the drugs bearing the Sheffield pharmacist's name, this usually being taken as sufficient guarantee.

Vitriol-throwing.

Maria Growcott, a middle-aged woman, is lying in the Corbett Hospital, Stourbridge, suffering from terrible injuries in consequence of a 10-oz. bottle of sulphuric acid being broken upon her head. Another woman, a relative of Growcott, has been arrested on a charge of causing the injury.

Benevolent Dancing.

At a committee-meeting of the Junior Pharmacy Ball, held at Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., on November 14, a grant of ten guineas was voted the Benevolent Fund. The date of next year's ball (twenty-fifth) was fixed for Wednesday, February 21, 1906. The same committee stand as last year—namely, Messrs. R. L. Cassie (Chairman), C. W. Martin, A. H. Solomon, J. E. Southon, R. D. Dixon, H. C. Wright, and Percival Trick (Hon. Secretary).

Arrest and Suicide.

In the Somerset colliery district, not many miles from Bristol, last week, there was a considerable sensation. It transpired that Mr. George E. Williams, a chemist's manager, had abruptly disappeared from Paulton. News followed of his arrest and subsequent suicide while in custody. Williams hailed from Northamptonshire, where his wife is said to be living with her parents. He was a man of thirty-five or forty years of age, and had been for a few months in charge of a branch business which Mr. W. R. Edwards, chemist and druggist, of Midsomer Norton, had established at Paulton. He was a man of high credentials, and he was transferred to Paulton after having proved his capability at the Midsomer Norton business. Mr. Edwards made it a practice to walk over to Paulton once a week to receive the takings and generally see that all was well. When he did this Williams went to the Midsomer

Norton shop to take charge there. Recently Mr. Edwards went to Paulton unusually early, and saw Williams in the shop; but the latter departed abruptly, and his movements became a matter of conjecture. Inquiry led to information being given to the police, and a warrant was issued for Williams's arrest on a charge of embezzling 4s. 10d., it being alleged that there were defalcations to the amount of 8l. or 10l. A police-constable traced Williams to Bristol, and ultimately arrested him, and within half an hour of the arrest the two were on their way back by rail towards Paulton. As they neared the Bridewell there the constable stepped forward to open a gate, and at that moment his prisoner put something to his mouth. The officer rushed at him, caught him by the throat to prevent him swallowing, and forced a bottle from Williams's grasp. It was at once apparent, however, that Williams had taken a sufficiently large dose of prussic acid to prove fatal. He was carried into the office, given an emetic, and a doctor was sent for, but Williams expired before he arrived. In his possession was found a bottle of chloroform, as well as the prussic acid, and the absence of any label suggested that he had brought these poisons from Paulton, and had contemplated suicide in the event of arrest. At the inquest, held on November 13, a verdict of death from poisoning by prussic acid, self administered, was returned.

Irish News.

The Haslett Memorials.

The general committee in charge of the memorial to the late Sir James Haslett, M.P., met in the Town-hall, Belfast, on November 13, the Lord Mayor (Right Hon. Sir Daniel Dixon, Bart., D.L., M.P.) presiding. Mr. F. W. Moneypeny, M.V.O., announced that the subscriptions promised amounted to 1,454l. 10s., and this was considered satisfactory. The committee proceeded to consider the selection of a sculptor and five or six names were mentioned. The Hon. Secretaries were instructed to communicate with these gentlemen and report at the next meeting, which will be held in about a fortnight.

The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland are sending out a circular to every chemist and druggist and registered druggist in Ireland, inviting contributions to the fund which is being raised to provide a gold medal to commemorate the late Sir James Haslett. As previously mentioned, the medal will be awarded annually to the student who obtains the highest number of marks at the Registered Druggist examinations during each year. The Hon. Treasurer of the fund is Mr. William Jamison, who can be addressed at 11 Waring Street, Belfast.

Scotch News.

Personal.

Mr. James L. Ewing, chemist and druggist (of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh), has been elected Treasurer of the Edinburgh Merchant Company.

Golf.

The final for the Finlay Challenge Cup (a handsome silver trophy presented by Sir Robert Finlay, M.P. for the Inverness Burghs, to the mercantile section of the Inverness club) was played on the Inverness course on November 8, the winner being Mr. W. G. McDonald, chemist and druggist, proprietor of Mayors' Drug-stores.

The Late Dr. Jamieson.

Mr. James Mackenzie, writing in regard to the death of the late Dr. Jamieson, Edinburgh, says he first met him as a fellow student attending the College of Surgeons classes. It was years after Mr. Mackenzie had been in business that he bought the pharmacy at 69 Pleasance as a small branch to enable one of his apprentices to attend the classes of the College of Surgeons. After that Mr. Adam Gibson was Mr. Mackenzie's assistant for a few years there. On his leaving, and Dr. Jamieson's return to Edinburgh, Mr. Mackenzie sold the business to him. He was not a fellow apprentice of Dr. Jamieson's, nor did he serve with the late Dr. Alexander.

The Week's Poisonings.

EIGHT of the twenty-six fatalities from poisons that have taken place during the week were caused by unscheduled poisons. No fewer than five deaths were due to hydrochloric acid, only one being a misadventure. This occurred at Northampton, where John Adams (43) died as the result of taking spirit of salt in June last in mistake for ginger-beer. A similar case occurred at Wolverhampton, but Clara Hughes, the victim in that case, took the acid while under the influence of drink. This occurred in March last, and the woman had recovered sufficiently to be charged with attempted suicide. She died on November 12, however, from exhaustion consequent upon acute gastritis, caused by swallowing spirit of salt. Other suicides with spirit of salt were Mary Ann Knight (50), of Nottingham, a young woman named Alice Maud Mary Cribbens, of Deal, and Alexander George Bruce, an engineer's fitter, at Erith. George Holroyd (37), engineer at Colne and Holme Joint Isolation Hospital, Meltham, quarrelled with the Matron, threw some carbolic acid over her, and then poisoned himself with salt of lemon. At Leeds a woman, Annie Emithies (29), died from lead-poisoning, but how caused the coroner's jury could not decide. At an inquest held at Exeter on November 10 on an infant, aged two months, who died from catarrh of the bowels, following a dose of buckthorn, which the mother had given it after vaccination, the mother said she gave it three drops of the syrup, but Dr. Clapp said the woman told him she had given half a teaspoonful. Buckthorn was very commonly used, he said, but it was a very uncertain remedy. It was not treated as a poison, and it was frequently used by people for their children, after vaccination, to clear the system. The scheduled poisons responsible for the other deaths were potassium cyanide (4), carbolic acid (3), oxalic acid (4), prussic acid (3), strychnine and laudanum. Since the suicide of Whitaker Wright the popularity of potassium cyanide as a suicidal medium has been on the increase. The fatalities this week include the suicide of John Smith, an engineer, at Battersea, and of a married woman named Rhodes, at Chapel-en-le-Frith, who first poisoned her child and then herself. Mrs. Rhodes obtained the cyanide from Mr. J. W. Cook, chemist, Chapel-en-le-Frith, by telling him that it was for her husband to use in painting and photographing. Mr. Cook warned her of its deadly qualities, and sold her a quantity after she had signed the poison-book. An inquest was held at Swansea, on November 14, on the body of Mary Ann Hopkins, a domestic servant, of Llansamlet, who had apparently died from the effects of poison. The inquest had been adjourned, and the Borough Analyst (Mr. C. E. Seyler) deposed to analysing the contents of a box of steel-and-pennyroyal pills, three capsules, and the stomach-contents. In the stomach he found cyanide of potassium. There was no harmful ingredient in the pills, while the capsules were simply Blaud's pills. From an examination of the bottle which had contained the poison he had estimated that about 86 grains had been taken. Dr. A. H. Frere said deceased, who was pregnant, died from taking cyanide of potassium. The pills were simply a tonic, although the public were generally under the wrong impression that they were likely to cause abortion. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. The carbolic-acid victims were Elsie Banks (50), a domestic servant at Westminster, Rowland Ritson (22), a Manchester mechanic, and Sarah Hamilton, a miner's wife, living at Barrington Colliery. In the case last mentioned it was stated at the inquest that the carbolic acid had been supplied free by the local sanitary authorities, and was contained in a lemonade-bottle with a screw-cork. Several jurymen said it was a serious and dangerous matter to supply carbolic acid in lemonade-bottles. Oxalic acid caused the deaths of Clara Victoria Simmonds, a domestic servant, at Barnes; Walter Norfolk, a South Woodford milk-carrier; a Birkenhead woman named Florence Chisholm; and a woman named Cooper at Kensington. The oxalic acid with which Cooper committed suicide was obtained from Mr. Albert William Phillips, chemist and druggist, 330 Portobello Road, W., and was properly labelled. The woman said it was required for cleaning fireirons. Dr. Robert Hanslip, a retired medical man, residing at Brighton, poisoned himself with prussic acid, and the Paulton suicide is mentioned elsewhere.

Prussic acid is also said to have caused the death of Bernard Hahn, a Manchester merchant, who was worried by financial affairs and poisoned himself on New Brighton pier. Ann Higgins died in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary as the result of laudanum-poisoning. Constable William Spillane, of Randalstown, near Belfast, obtained some strychnine from Mr. Nathaniel Agnew, chemist, to poison rats, but he poisoned himself instead. Thomas Brooks, vice-Chairman of the Norwich Board of Guardians, poisoned himself with weed-killer. He had suffered from mental delusions. Mr. J. Pickup, dispenser to Dr. Dunderdale, Blackpool, was found dead in bed at his residence in Stanford Street, South Shore. It appears that Mr. Pickup occasionally took a sleeping-draught to relieve neuralgic pains from which he suffered, and it is presumed that he inadvertently took an overdose. Mr. Pickup was to have been married shortly. Only four cases were misadventures.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

MESSRS. H. SALLE & Co., drug and chemical merchants, 4 rue Elzevir, Paris, announce that M. Jules Guigne, who has been associated with the business for several years, has been admitted a partner.

ALCHEMY OUTDONE.—Changing lead into gold is the alchemist's dream, but converting a 25c. nickel into a roll of banknotes is, as our American cousins say, "going one better." M. Jean Kouramontsky is a chemist by profession, and lives in the Place Tivoli. He went to the "Metro" station at Clichy the other day, and just as he was about to step into a first-class carriage was rudely jostled by an apparently hurried traveller, who alighted. When the train had started, M. Jean Kouramontsky found that 640l. worth of banknotes had disappeared from his breast-pocket, and understood why the well-dressed stranger did not stop to apologise for his unceremonious exit.

ADVERTISEMENT-TAX.—The French Government stamp on posters—from 1½d. to 2½d. per poster, according to size—brings in an appreciable revenue to the Treasury. It is now announced that the Prefect of the Seine intends asking the Paris Municipal Council to insist on all prospectuses for street distribution being similarly stamped. The rate proposed would be a penny per "sheet" of nine inches (25 cm.) square. The half-sheet would pay a halfpenny, the quarter-sheet a farthing, and anything below that size one centime. The tax would come into operation next New Year's Day. It is felt that as the distribution of such sheets causes much litter in the streets—men having to be specially employed to sweep up the paper—it is only fair that those profiting thereby (and not the general public) should pay the cost of this "toilette des rues."

ALPHONSE ALLAIS, who died recently in Paris, was born in Honfleur in 1854. He commenced his career as a chemist's assistant, but the literary productions of his leisure hours meeting with some success in the world of Montmartre, he finally forsook the pestle for the pen. He became a contributor to, and later on director of, the "Chat Noir." The very special dry humour of his style "caught on" with the Parisian public, and leading daily papers like the "Gil Blas" and "Journal" regularly published articles from his pen. The following is a specimen of his style "in lighter vein":

An Unfortunate Inventor.

The "Pyrocide" (as its Græco-Latin name indicates) is a liquid destined to destroy fire in general and conflagrations in particular. Every time we passed in the Tuileries Gardens Prosper would point out the site where the burnt palace formerly stood and sigh, "Just think that if they had had my pyrocide!" He had it always in his pockets, the famous pyrocide, and often he would test it in our presence at our little artistic and literary gatherings. "Wait a minute—you will see." He drew a phial from his pocket and threw the contents on the fire. Result—a terribly corrosive vapour, sternutatory and strangulatory. Soon after—let us hasten to add—the flame once more flickered joyfully on the hearth. The pyrocide had not stopped combustion. "H'm, I'm not sure about the proportions of the ingredients yet," Prosper would explain. Well, one day a young fellow newly arrived in Paris, and

having inherited a little fortune, allowed himself to be carried away by Prosper's eloquence, and invested a few thousand franc notes to mount the pyrocide-factory. Already triumphant, Prosper gravely discussed the desirability of discharging the Paris Fire-brigade and replacing it by his own men, who would judiciously distribute pyrocide on any fires which might presume to break out. . . . "Well, Prosper, what's up," "Oh, my good friend, a terrible disaster." "Speak!" "I had installed a pyrocide-store at Ivory containing over 600,000 gallons of the liquid. All destroyed—gone in less than an hour." "But how?" "How? Why, good friend, by an outbreak of fire!"

PHARMACY IN THE PYRENEES.

FOR many years the Pyrenees district has been one of the most popular in Europe in which travellers from the United Kingdom foregather.

Pau, so well known as a winter resort, stands first and foremost as the resort of Britishers and Americans. Next to Paris and the Riviera, I know of no place in the Continent of Europe where British pharmacy flourishes more, the lead being taken by Mr. John Jarvis, whose interesting personality is known to most British pharmacists through the columns of the *C. & D.* The ubiquitous traveller of a certain enterprising London firm leaves traces of his passage in localities throughout the Pyrenees district almost too numerous to be cited here, but amongst the leading towns may be mentioned Luchon, Bagnères de Bigorre, Lourdes, and Cauterets, passing over numerous other interesting places, all, with the exception of Pau and the pilgrim resort of Lourdes, being practically exclusively summer resorts, and the really busy season barely lasts more than ten weeks, as an average. Naturally, French pharmacists are established in all these localities, and for the most part they cater for English-speaking customers.

Usually, they stock a certain number of those British preparations which form a prominent feature of the average chemist's shop at home, and when one inquires from the French pharmacists in these parts how they manage in the matter of dispensing prescriptions written by English-speaking doctors, the reply invariably is: "Oh, we can always make them out fairly well," this accompanied usually by a quiet, bland smile, which indicates at least that an ever-present source of danger in such cases breeds a caution which certainly is a safeguard to the patient. Let me add that it gives me pleasure to place on record that in the Pyrenees district, as elsewhere, I have invariably found the French pharmacist a man of education, courteous, modest, and obliging.

This brief record of travel in the Pyrenees would scarcely be complete without a mention of Biarritz, which as a seaside resort is one of the most frequented in Europe. During July, August, and September, French people and Spaniards, usually of the more wealthy classes, flock there, as attractions abound. Also as a winter resort the town is greatly in vogue with well-to-do English and Americans, while the Russian aristocracy have a season of their own in the autumn. It is currently said that there is a season all the year round at Biarritz. British pharmacy is a conspicuous feature, and Mr. A. Raynaud's International Pharmacy is amongst the most prominent, Mr. D. Bright having charge of the English and American department there, and at least one other pharmacy has an English assistant during the winter (the English) season. Some nine miles from Biarritz, hard by the Spanish frontier, is St. Jean de Luz, where a fairly numerous English speaking colony is also to be found.

It may be added that one hears a rather general complaint in this district of the difficulty of obtaining British preparations promptly. I do not refer to those patent medicines and similar articles not admitted for sale in France, but to approved of articles, readily obtained and of current retail sale. The same complaint was made eighteen months ago when I visited the Riviera.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.—It is reported from Gwalior that at a balloon ascent recently made there the natives, who had never previously seen anything of the sort, got so interested that they tried to taste the chemicals used by the aeronaut.

Colonial and Foreign News.

ITALIAN SUMACH-TRADE.—The Commission which was appointed to report on the sumach-trade of Italy has now terminated its labours, and has drawn up a series of regulations regarding the adulteration of sumach, which will shortly be submitted to the Italian Council of Ministers.

INFRINGING SCOTT'S EMULSION.—The Court of Appeal of Perugia has given judgment, says the "Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico," in the case *Scott & Bowne v. Trasciatti*, constituting it illegal competition for a pharmacist to produce and put on sale cod-liver-oil emulsion with a label bearing the words "Emulsion like Scott's."

FALSE MARKING OF SOAPS.—The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris mentions that in Roumania the packing of fine English toilet-soap is closely imitated with the inscriptions "Superior Soap," "Best Toilet," "Fine English Toilet-soap." A certain Galatz factory exactly copies the shape, size, and inscription of a popular British make of soap. The same kind of fraud is practised in paints, varnishes, paper, and haberdashery, while some German manufacturers send goods into Roumania with blanks left for the English inscriptions to be added.

A RUSSIAN CHEMIST MARTYR.—The "Novoe Vremya," in reporting the death of Michail Yuliovitch Holstein, says that he died from wounds received during the political manifestation at Archangel. He was one of the victims of Plehve, who had him under arrest provisionally for five months, and then, without any evidence to substantiate his suspicions, sent him to Archangel, although he was an old man and unfit for rough treatment. Holstein had been a *Privatdozent* in the St. Petersburg University and held the title of magister of chemistry. After a life of hardship, suffered for his political convictions, he died, leaving behind him a large family for whom he had struggled by establishing a kind of private laboratory in Archangel.

RUSSIAN NOTES.—The journal of the Russian Medical Council shows that the following remedies have been granted admission into Russia: Jeyes' "Cylin" and Parke, Davis & Co.'s compressed tablets of sodium chloride (for normal solution); also for sale on medical prescription, the Bayer Co.'s *agurin*, *citarin*, *theocin*, and *mercuriol*. But the following have been refused admission: Alcock's Brandreth's pills, *Anturic* "Bath-salts" of the *Anturic Bath Salts, Ltd.*, and *adrenalin suppositories*. [Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. inform us in regard to the last-named article that *adrenalin* and its solution have long been admitted into Russia, and they have made no shipments of suppositories. Presumably a sample may have been excluded on the ground that suppositories are scheduled on the import-list as perishable articles which cannot be admitted.]

OXYGEN-EXPLOSION.—The "Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico" states that at Genoa last month, in the Pescetto Pharmacy, Via Balbi, while an employé was in the back shop emptying a cylinder of oxygen a terrible explosion occurred. Six persons were more or less injured and one had to be taken to the hospital. It is said that the assistant was testing the pressure with the gauge when the explosion took place. Besides the great direct destruction effected by the oxygen, several bottles of pyridin were overturned, which, with other ingredients set free, mixed with the escaped oxygen and filled the shop with asphyxiating gases. One piece of the fractured cylinder penetrated the ceiling of the laboratory and passed through the door of the reading-room of the Hotel de Londres, which happened fortunately to be empty. Of the six wounded, Tancredi Cavenaghi had both legs amputated in the hospital and subsequently died. Another victim had a leg amputated, but all survivors are expected to recover.

OPIMUM-SMOKING PROHIBITION.—In the Legislative Assembly of Victoria on October 31, Mr. Bent gave notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill to the following effect:

No person shall smoke opium.

No person shall sell or deal or traffic in opium in any form suitable for smoking.

No person shall prepare or manufacture opium in any form suitable for smoking.

No person shall have in his possession, order, or disposition opium in any form suitable for smoking.

Power is to be given to any constable upon warrant to enter any suspected premises for purpose of search, and to arrest offenders, and it is ordered that all opium seized shall, upon conviction of the person in whose possession it was, be destroyed. No person is to be allowed to have opium in his possession which can be made suitable for smoking without a permit, and any person with a permit will be required to keep a register of his stock, with particulars of purchases and sales. The penalties proposed are fines from 10*l.* to 200*l.*, or imprisonment for from one to twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment.

India and the East.

(News from our own Correspondents.)

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MELLIN'S FOOD CO. FOR INDIA are donors of a large number of cases of their food to the Madras Government.

TRADE IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS is at present in a depressed condition. The prophets, however, say that there are better times coming.

A COLLEGE AT LUCKNOW.—Thanks to the munificence of the Maharajah of Bulrampur and others, Lucknow is to have a medical college, with hospital, museum, library, and boarding-house (for students), to commemorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

MR. R. R. MARTIN, of Messrs. Stearns & Co., Detroit, passed through Penang to India on his return from a trade visit to China. He is suffering much in health, and talks of settling down to caravan-trading in the Soudan, where the climate will help him to fight his old enemy.

THE CHEMIST EXPERT.—In a recent inquiry into a case of attempted poisoning at Nebong Tebal Police Court, Province Wellesley, in which several natives were implicated, Mr. C. Trim Johnson, pharmaceutical chemist, Penang, gave evidence for the Crown. The poison used was potassium cyanide.

POSTAGE-REGULATIONS IN THE STRAITS.—A Government order states that the rate of postage to be charged upon letters posted in the Straits Settlements and addressed to any place in the Colony, the Federated Malay States and Johore will be 3 cents for any weight not exceeding 2 oz., and 3 cents for each additional 2 oz. The previous rate was 3 cents for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or any portion of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LIQUOR.—The Bengal Excise report just issued states that the tea-garden coolie of Assam and the miner of Bengal have a *penchant* for "pachwai," made with nux vomica. Over-indulgence in this drug renders the victim incapable of speech or action. But the average coolie comes up smiling next day, which would scarcely be the case if his tippie had been spirits.

MORPHINE IN CHINA.—With respect to the smuggling of morphine into China, the Customs Commissioner at Amoy, in his annual report for 1904, states that in 1902 19,906 oz. was imported, owing to the impending introduction of the tariff, and 3,101 oz. in 1903, which still paid the old 5 per cent. *ad val.* duty, while only 8 oz. was imported in 1904. The market value of morphine in Amoy is still below 3 Laikwan taels per oz., the duty which it is supposed to pay. The drug is still in great demand among the Chinese, and the high duty has not in any way stopped its importation, but simply induced smuggling on a large scale.

COCAINE-SMUGGLING.—There has been trouble in Burmah lately over cocaine. The natives have contracted the habit of taking it, and they are said to chew it with the leaf of the Sireh plant. A short time ago a large case arrived at Rangoon from a well-known German firm, marked "Piano." This, however, was not sufficient to elude the vigilance of the Custom-house authorities, and it had to be shipped to another port.—The captain of a steamer trading between Rangoon and Penang was fined Rs. 300 at Rangoon for having six $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. bottles in his possession. There have also been many other prosecutions and imprisonments. The risks of smuggling are great, but the profits are large, as the drug is said to sell at Rs. 50 an ounce.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

THE BRANCH BUSINESS of Messrs. R. G. Darroll & Co., of Wynberg, situated at Kenilworth, a residential suburb of Cape Town, has been acquired by Messrs. A. Cleghorn and Darroll, of Hout Street and Sir Lowry Road, Cape Town, and will be carried on as a branch of their business under the management of Mr. C. Ludlow Tayler, late of the central establishment.

KIMBERLEY NOTES.—Business is very quiet; De Beers' have stopped two washing-machines for want of water, which means 100 men out of work.—Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co. transferred their retail department to Dutoitspan Road on November 1.—The amaas, waterpox, or smallpox, as it is variously called according to the doctors who attend, is fast dying out.

NEW REGISTRATIONS.—Upon the recommendation of the Colonial Pharmacy Board the Colonial Secretary has issued licences authorising the undermentioned persons to practise in the Cape Colony in the capacity of chemists and druggists: Clement Gray, chemist and druggist, Great Britain, 1899 (formerly of Brighton, England); Johan Frederick Rudolph Gieure, chemist and druggist, Cape Colony, 1904; Charles Louis Boyd, chemist and druggist, Great Britain, 1905.

THE WIND AND THE WINDOW.—A severe gale of wind and rain passed over Cape Town and district on October 19. Considerable damage was done both in the city and suburban districts. The latter suffered most, both telephonic and tramway communication being dislocated for two or three days by damage caused to overhead wires through trees falling across them. Fortunately no loss of human life occurred, but four mules were electrocuted by coming in contact with a broken electric-tramway cable. A window of C. H. Bosenberg's Pharmacy, in Bree Street, was blown in by the force of the wind, and the contents of the store were somewhat damaged by the rain.

Natal.

FIRE.—A very destructive fire occurred on October 17 at the factory of the South African Fertilizers Company. The sulphuric acid factory was completely gutted, and damage to the extent of about 10,000*l.* was the result. Great loss was experienced through the bursting of the tanks, which contained between 20,000 and 30,000 gallons of the acid.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.—The Earl of Selborne was visiting Natal when the mail left. After staying at Maritzburg and delivering a stirring speech on the relations which should exist between the various South African colonies, he proceeded to Durban. There he delivered an eloquent address on the naval policy of the Imperial Government. A few days after Earl Selborne should have received a deputation of representatives from the Chamber of Commerce and the Durban Political Association, but owing to an attack of acute rheumatism the High Commissioner was not able to go to the Town Hall as arranged, and the meeting had to take place at the residence of the Governor of Natal, where the High Commissioner was staying. The main points of discussion arose regarding the preference which Delagoa Bay holds over the other South African ports. His Excellency, in the course of a long speech, advised caution and prudence, as these matters were now the subject of discussion between Lord Lansdowne and himself. He also urged the necessity of continuing the Customs Convention, as, although there were many points which could be improved upon, he felt sure the Union had the effect of advancing the true interests of South Africa.

Orange River Colony.

A DEADLOCK.—Writing on October 23, our Bloemfontein correspondent says that the deadlock on the Poisons Regulations still continues. The medical members of the Medical and Pharmacy Council insist on the "proportion of poison being stated" in poisonous proprietaries, while the chemist members are equally stubborn in their objection. The Lieutenant-Governor is to be appealed to on the question.

Transvaal.

IGNORING THE CHEMIST.—There is much complaint at present, writes a Johannesburg correspondent, from retail chemists along the Reef against a Birmingham firm of manufacturers who have sent a representative to call on mine hospitals, municipal bodies, and Government institutions, and have quoted prices to them and offered to supply goods direct from Birmingham. No business, so far as can be gathered, has accrued from this action, but the local retailer has been compelled to reduce his prices. German manufacturers do not offend in this way.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

A MEETING of this Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Board Room, Long Street, Cape Town, on October 18. Those present were Messrs. J. Jones (President), J. S. North (Vice-President), J. H. Cooper, H. R. Peck, W. Turnbull (P. J. Petersen & Co.), J. Clayton Smith (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), and J. Dell (Secretary).

The business was chiefly of a routine nature. A small balance from the Defence Fund, recently contributed by the members of the Society in the case of Rex *versus* Jensen, was voted to the General Fund.

It was resolved that a letter expressing sympathy with Mr. S. Johnson (of Messrs. Lennon, Ltd.), who is still in England recuperating from a recent illness, be sent by the Secretary on behalf of the members of the Society.

The election of another member for the committee in the place of Mr. Johnson was then proceeded with. On the proposal of Mr. J. S. North, seconded by Mr. J. H. Cooper, Mr. J. Clayton Smith was unanimously elected to the vacancy.

Some correspondence was then read by the Secretary relating to a room to be at the disposal of the Society for future meetings, and a wish was expressed by several present that permanent quarters might be found for the Society, and also for the use of any members and their employes when required. Pending further negotiations, this matter was left over till the next meeting, a member of the committee and the Secretary being requested to make inquiries as to the cost, and probable support from the trade in regard to the proposal.

A letter from an up-country member was read regarding unqualified trading, and it was agreed to refer the matter to the responsible authorities, in order that they might take action.

NORTHERN DISTRICTS CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Craven Hotel, Kimberley, on October 19. There were present Messrs. Thane (in the chair), Dunkerton, Gasson, Helmore (member of the Pharmacy Board), Parry, Cooper, Tipper, Dand, Robinson, Brown, Lamont, Smith Houghton, Burton, and Boddy. Mr. Pollexsen, from Cape Town, was a visitor.

The Chairman having read a letter of apology from Mr. Ruffel for non-attendance, the Secretary's report and the balance-sheet for the last year were submitted, and on the proposition of Mr. Gasson, seconded by Mr. Robinson, they were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman, in his address, said the Secretary in his report had mentioned most of the business that had occupied the Association during the year; the discussions on hospital supplies, Rex *v.* Jansen case, Mr. Dutton's case, colonial spirits, general dealers' licence, and registration of qualified assistants had been both instructive and interesting.

In the election of officers there were four nominations for President, Messrs. Thane and Dunkerton receiving four

votes each. On another ballot being taken these gentlemen received five votes each. Mr. Thane asked leave to retire in favour of Mr. Dunkerton. The meeting sanctioned this on his consenting to be Vice-President.

Mr. Burton handed in his resignation as Secretary, and Mr. Tipper was elected Secretary for the forthcoming year. The following members, with the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, were elected as the new committee: Messrs. Helmore, Gasson, Parry, Robinson, Cooper, Smith Houghton, and Burton.

Mr. Cooper proposed that a honorarium of two guineas be voted to the late Secretary, Mr. Parry seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously; a similar amount being voted to Mr. Smith Houghton for his services as Secretary in the previous year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting, which had been most enthusiastic throughout.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Board was held at Johannesburg on October 20, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie. There were also present Dr. J. van Niekerk, Messrs. R. Butters, J. R. Jones, B. O. Jones, and W. A. J. Cameron (Secretary).

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

A letter was read from the Assistant Colonial Secretary with reference to the Opium Importation Ordinance, in which the Pharmacy Board was asked to co-operate with the Colonial Office in regard to the granting of permits to these persons entitled under the Ordinance to import opium. It was decided to give every assistance to the Government.

PROPOSED PHARMACEUTICAL CLASSES.

The Secretary reported that a conference had taken place on October 18 between representatives of the staff of the Transvaal Technical Institute and of the Pharmacy Board, on the subject of the proposed establishment of classes for pharmaceutical students. At this conference Mr. Dinwoodie, on the motion of Professor Hele Shaw, was asked to take the chair, the other members present being Professors Wilkinson and Jameson and Messrs. Butters and Cameron.

The reasons leading up to the convening of the meeting having been detailed, Dr. Jameson stated that the staff of the Technical Institute was desirous of initiating regular courses of lectures, etc., for the preparation of students for the Pharmacy Board's examination, and it would strengthen their hands considerably to know that they had the sympathy of the Board. It was intended that such subjects as chemistry, physics, and botany should be taught by the present professorial staff, and for the more technical subjects relating to pharmacy a lecturer would be appointed, preferably one recommended by the Board.

In the discussion which ensued it was recognised as undesirable to impose a curriculum at present, but a well-organised course of instruction was much to be desired, and would supply a want keenly felt in most of the South African Colonies. It was essential to the success of such classes, however, that they should be conducted on practical lines and at reasonable cost to the student. Dr. Jameson outlined a scheme of classes which provided for an evening course extending over eight months, a short day course of three months, and a longer course of five months in each year. It was proposed to make the fees as moderate as possible, and, in addition, full-time students would have the privilege of residing in the Hall of Residence connected with the Institute at a very reasonable charge, and in this way it was hoped to create facilities for students from other Colonies as well as the Transvaal.

It was agreed by the Board that the scheme as outlined was a most desirable one, and, while reserving consideration of several matters of detail, it was decided to co-operate with the Technical Institute in furthering the matter, the President with Mr. Butters and the Secretary being deputed to represent the Board at any further conference.

REGISTERED.

After certain arrangements had been made in regard to the forthcoming examination, applications for registration from the following were approved: Messrs. W. W. Palmer, W. H. Webb, and C. Weller.

American Notes.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE HONORARY DEGREE of Doctor of Laws has been conferred by St. Ignatius College, of California, upon Mr. Richard E. Queen, President of the Californian Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, California.

A COURAGEOUS PROPRIETOR.—Having secured several Court decisions of a favourable nature, the Peruna Manufacturing Co. has finally bearded the lion in his den by seeking injunctions against four of the largest department stores in Greater New York. These great concerns, by continuing to sell Peruna at cut rates, have, to a considerable extent, spoiled the efforts of the N.A.R.D. forces in the city, and now the Peruna Co. asks that they be enjoined from further handling or selling Peruna except in accordance with the contract price of 83 cents.*

DUTY ON POWDERED OPIUM.—The drug-trade is much interested in an appeal by Merck & Co., of New York, in regard to the import-duty on powdered opium. The Customs maintained that powdered opium comes under the provision in the tariff for crude or unmanufactured opium, with duty at \$1 per lb. This classification was opposed by the importers, who set up the claim that the article is a drug advanced in condition, not specially provided for, with duty at the rate of 4c. per lb. and 10 per cent. *ad val.* The importers took an appeal to the Board of General Appraisers, which sustained the collector's return. Not satisfied with this, Merck & Co. have appealed to the United States Circuit, and Judge Hazel, after hearing the arguments, reserved his decision.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE NEW PHARMACOPŒIA has given rise to much comment on the changes in the book. Much of this has appeared in the medical and pharmaceutical press, but much of it has also been in the form of advertising-matter issued by pharmaceutical associations or by druggists, and circulated among physicians for their enlightenment. The King's County Pharmaceutical Society of New York has produced a particularly neat little commentary, and now the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association of the same city has appointed a Committee to publish a similar brochure. In this way pharmacists are educating physicians to understand the changes more rapidly than would otherwise be the case, and they also secure valuable advertising for themselves.

AS A RULE the pharmacy laws of the various States are enforced by the several boards of pharmacy, who have mixed examining and executive duties. In many instances, however, the City or State boards of health take a hand in the execution of the laws, and it thereupon sometimes happens that the interests of pharmacists are not properly conserved. This condition of things has given rise to a demand in a number of sections for pharmaceutical representation upon boards of health, and the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association of New York City has appointed a committee to confer with similar committees from the other local associations with a view to taking some step whereby the incoming Mayor of the City may be induced to appoint some well-known pharmacist on the local health board.

PUBLISHING THE FORMULA.—A rumour was stirred up recently in the councils of the Proprietary Association of America. The leading spirits of the organisation met behind closed doors in New York City, and afterwards it was announced that Dr. R. V. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, and Dr. Stowell, of the J. C. Ayer Co., had retired from membership. The houses which these two gentlemen represent have recently initiated the bold reform of printing the formulas of their preparations upon the labels, and it is rumoured that this practice was what caused the split. Meanwhile patent medicines are being attacked by so many people in the United States that the open publication of formulas is almost being forced upon the proprietors. The latest public attack is by Mr. S. H. Adams, who has been investigating the subject for some months, and publishes his conclusions in "Collier's Weekly."

"J. M. R."

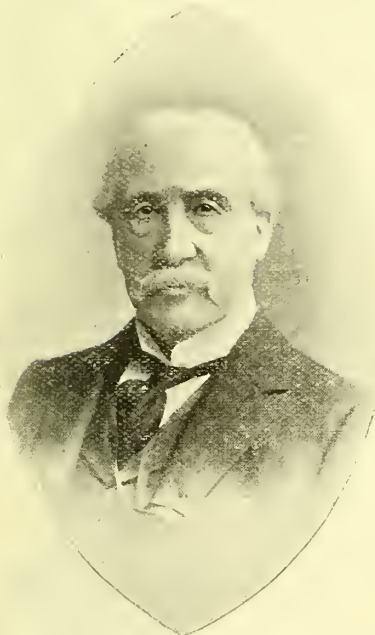
WITH John Bull and Jonathan," by Mr. John Morgan Richards, was published last week by Mr. T. Werner Laurie (16s. net). It is a sumptuously produced book, full of interest from beginning to end. Mr. Richards is one of the most acute observers, and he possesses the knack of saying in little the things that mean much and set one thinking. Moreover, he writes as he speaks, which means that many of the things he says bring the laugh about the time that he says something else that stirs the contrary feeling. This trait does not lose its fascination when converted into cold type.

To the drug-trade Mr. Richards is known as the introducer into this country of a number of important specialities.

These figure very lightly in the book, indeed we have searched in vain for a specific reference to any of them; but although they are not mentioned Mr. Richards tells a good deal about how he has worked, and anyone who aspires to emulate him will have no difficulty in gathering from the pages plenty that will help them—if they have the appropriate personal ability to start with.

Mr. Richards comes of a clerical stock, and he began his business career

in 1885 (at the age of fourteen) as an office-boy and general clerk in a New York agricultural implement and seed warehouse, farming experience before this helping him in the job. He remained with the firm until 1864, when he entered the firm of Demas Barnes & Co., who carried on business as the United States Medicine Warehouse, at 21 Park Row, New York. They were a sort of American Newberys, and the partners were Demas Barnes, W. P. Ward, John F. Henry, Amos G. Torrey, and Brent S. H. Good. For them he did a lot of travelling throughout the United States, and placing advertisements for "Plantation Bitters," all about this being profitable reading. Mr. Richards got his call to England when he tired of travelling, at the age of twenty-six (three years after his marriage), and agreed with Mr. S. R. Van Duzer to act as advertising and sales manager of his English branch. He sailed for England on November 13, 1867. After being two years in London the business of which he had charge became Van Duzer & Richards and continued so until 1875, when Mr. Richards renounced his interest in the concern, and started for himself at Great Russell Buildings in April 1876 with one of the proprietary articles formerly owned by his firm, and to this year by year he added other things, he being the man who is responsible for introducing Allen's cigarettes. In time his special business in proprietary articles became larger and he removed to No. 46 Holborn Viaduct, where the business still is. These are the mere barebones of the drug-trade side of Mr. Richards's extremely catholic narrative. There seems to be not a phase of English or American life during the past sixty years which he does not touch, and the little tales he tells, and reflections he drops, make the pages delightful reading. We hope to return to the book again.



MR. JOHN MORGAN RICHARDS.

In the Public Service.

ENGLISH BOROUGH.

AT the Mayoral luncheon which followed the Council-meeting at which Mr. William Marson was elected Mayor of Stafford, an interesting speech was made by the newly-elected Chief Magistrate. Mr. Marson said that as far back as 1812 his great uncle, James Turnock, sen., was Mayor of Stafford, and he took the office for a second time in 1819. Although his father never was Mayor, he, like a good citizen, took upon himself his share of municipal work, and he was a member of the Unreformed Council from 1834 to 1838. He was elected a Capital Burgess in 1834, and in the same year was appointed School Warden of King Edward VI. Grammar School, holding his office for two years. He was also appointed Assessor of the West Ward for two years in succession, 1836-7. The Mayoralty was offered to him, the members of the old Council wishing Mr. Marson, sen., to be the first Mayor under the new Municipal Corporations Act of 1835; but he declined, and left the Council soon after. In the year 1847 the present Mayor's uncle, John Marson (his father's eldest brother), was Mayor. The following year, 1848, his uncle, James Turnock, was Mayor. His cousin, James Cramer Marson, also filled the office, but did not live to complete his term of office; and in the year 1878 his brother, Mr. Fred. Marson, took upon himself the duties of Chief Magistrate.

Mayor Marson also referred to the celebration in May next year of the septuagesimal anniversary of the confirmation of existing privileges and the granting of the charter of freedom and independence to the burgesses of Stafford by King John. He then went on to draw a parallel between himself and the Lord Mayor of London, in that they are both bachelors engaged in the same branch of trade, that both are Freemasons, and that while the Lord Mayor will be assisted by his niece as Lady Mayoress, he (Mr. Marson) will be assisted by his sister. The toast of "The Houses of Parliament" was proposed by Mr. John Averill, pharmaceutical chemist. The illustration is from a photograph of Mayor Marson in his robes of office.

The Mayor of the London borough of Southwark this year is Mr. James Owers Devereux. Southwark is a purely industrial borough, and it is fitting that a working man should be its Chief Magistrate, for Mr. Devereux is despatch clerk in the warehouse of Messrs. Davy Hill & Co., wholesale druggists, and he was interviewed by a *C. & D.* representative the other day while engaged at his daily occupation in Park Street, S.E. Mr. Devereux, whose portrait we give, has spent thirty-five years of his life in the borough. As a boy he went to Christ Church Schools, after leaving which he entered the service of Messrs. A. S. Hill & Son, then at 101 and 103 Southwark Street. He has been in the service of the firm (now Davy Hill & Co.) for thirty years, and the esteem of the present partners for their employé, as well as their public spirit, is



MR. WILLIAM MARSON.



MR. J. O. DEVEREUX.

shown in the readiness with which they have arranged that Mr. Devereux may be free to undertake his Mayoral duties when necessary. Mr. Devereux has taken a very active part in the public life of the borough for the past twenty years. He has been a vestryman, overseer, and member of St. Saviour's Board of Works, and has occupied the office of Chairman of all the principal committees, ultimately becoming Chairman of the Board. He is a trustee of Edward's Charity, of which body he has been Chairman. He is also a trustee and Hon. Secretary of the Parochial Charities, churchwarden, and trustee of Hopton's Charity, and a late manager of the Central London District Schools, besides being officially connected with various athletic and cycling clubs. The Mayor is an enthusiastic athlete, as his thick-set, athletic figure fully indicates. In past years he won many long-distance races for running and walking. The Mayoress has also taken her share in public work. Mrs. Devereux is a manager of a group of L.C.C. schools, and she formed one of the deputation that waited upon the Prime Minister recently to urge the claims of the unemployed. She may be relied upon, therefore, to assist her husband in making the year of office as useful and as productive of good to their fellow-citizens as possible.

The new Sheriff of Nottingham is Mr. Samborne Cook, chemist and druggist, who was born at Temple Cloud, a

small Somersetshire village, in 1857, and was educated at Summerleaze Collegiate School, near Bristol, and the Westminster College of Pharmacy. He went to Nottingham in 1873, where he was apprenticed, and where he has remained almost ever since. He was returned as a member of the Board of Guardians in November 1894 (at the first election for that body which took place by ballot), and was only eighteen votes from the top of the poll. He was again elected in March 1898, and was made Vice-Chairman of the Board in 1900. Mr. Cook entered the City Council in 1899. He has served on the Health, University College, Free Libraries, Markets



MR. S. COOK.

and Fairs, and Asylum Committees. In 1904 he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee. Councillor Cook is a Free Churchman, inheriting the traditions from his father, who was a Wesleyan local preacher for forty years. Other fields of Councillor Cook's sympathies are the General Dispensary and Hyson Green Free Library. In returning thanks to the Council for electing him to fill the high office, Mr. Cook announced his intention of giving a tea and entertainment to 1,000 of the poorest little boys and girls that could be found in the city.

Mr. George J. Blennerhassett Woolley, chemist and dentist, London Road, Leicester, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the borough of Leicester. Mr. Woolley is an ex-President and now Vice-President of the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association. Dr. G. C. Franklin, who was President of the recent Medical Conference in Leicester, is another of the town's new magistrates, as is also Dr. Alexander Bremner, who lately unsuccessfully contested the Wycliffe Ward at the Municipal elections.

Mr. Mark Smith, chemist and druggist, and head of Mark Smith, Ltd., agricultural and veterinary chemists, has again been elected Mayor of Louth. Mr. Smith has already been Mayor of the town for two successive years, in 1901 and 1902. His portrait appeared in our issue of November 15, 1902 (p. 809).

Mr. Smith Ward, chemist and druggist, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, has been placed on the Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Batley. Mr. Ward has for some years been a member of the Dewsbury and District Chemists' Association, but he has devoted more time to municipal than

to pharmaceutical affairs. For twelve years he has been a member of the Batley Town Council, and a few months ago he was raised to the aldermanic bench. He passed the Minor in 1878, and a year or two later took over the business previously carried on by Mr. (now Dr.) J. Fryer.

Mr. John Robert Birkett, chemist and druggist, has for the third year in succession been elected Mayor of Morecambe. A short biography and portrait of Mayor Birkett appeared in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of November 21, 1903 (p. 868).

Within recent years there has been no Chief Magistrate of Cambridge so generally popular as Alderman Algernon Sidney Campkin, who on November 9 retired from the mayoralty to take up the position of his successor's deputy. His accessibility and kindness of manner have won him universal esteem, which, so far as the Councillors and chief burgesses of the borough are concerned, was voiced at the complimentary banquet over which the present Mayor (Councillor Walter Durnford, of King's College) presided. The gathering included the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. E. A. Beck, Master of Trinity Hall) and the Masters of Clare and Downing. A glowing tribute to the civic capacity of Mr. Campkin was paid by Dr. C. S. Kenny, J.P., an Alderman and the Vice-Chairman of the County Council. The ex-Mayor, in replying, said the year had been to him one of unalloyed delight. He reviewed the principal events of his year of office, and expressed confidence that the problems of housing congestion and unemployment which confronted the Council would be ultimately solved.

SCOTCH BURGHS.

The new Provost of Banff, Mr. William Alexander, is a chemist and druggist, who has been in business in the town for many years. He has devoted much of his time to public affairs, and when elected Mr. Alexander was Senior Magistrate. His promotion to the civic chair will give satisfaction to the entire community. Bailie Alexander entered the Council in 1888, and has occupied every office in the Council, with the exception of the treasurership. During this long period Provost Alexander has manifested a profound interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, and has all along displayed a considerable amount of business tact and ability.



PROVOST ALEXANDER.

At the first meeting of the new Rothesay Town Council on November 10, Councillor Wm. Lyle, chemist and druggist, was unanimously appointed Second Bailie. Bailie Lyle is now in his second term of office, having been returned unopposed two years ago. As convener of both the Public Health and Parks Committees, he has done excellent work for his native town.

Mr. Wm. Doig has been re-appointed one of the Bailies of Dundee. He is now the sole representative of the drug-trade on the Council, where formerly there were three.

In Shetland, pharmacy is well represented on public bodies. Mr. A. L. Laing, chemist and druggist, was elected a Bailie of the burgh of Lerwick last year, and this year his colleague on the Council, Mr. A. A. Porteous, chemist, has been likewise appointed a magistrate. Bailie Porteous is Convener of the Public Health Committee, and Bailie Laing has been for some years Convener of the Finance Committee. Bailie Laing has also been a member of the Zetland County Council for the past four years, and Bailie Porteous has been Chairman of Lerwick School Board for many years.

SOAPS AND PERFUMES IN MEXICO.—Cheap and strong perfumes are used by all classes in Mexico, while scented and ornamental cheap soaps have a large sale, and there is a small market for the better class of these goods. All these should have wrappers, labels, etc., printed in Spanish. The boxes should be light and ornamental.

Legal Reports.

House of Lords.

SCHWEPPE'S, LTD., APPEAL.

In the House of Lords on Monday, November 13, the case of Schweppes, Ltd., *v.* Eliza A. V. Gibbens came before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lindley, and Lord Robertson by way of appeal by the plaintiff company against the judgment of the Court of Appeal, which sustained the judgment of Mr. Justice Warrington (*see C. & D.*, 1904, I., 934) dismissing the motion sought by the appellants for an injunction to restrain the respondent from selling "split" soda got up and labelled in a manner resembling theirs. The case for the company was that they had for twenty-five or thirty years placed on the necks of their bottles a label printed in white on a brown ground, but in 1897 they changed this for one of new design, printed in white on a brown ground, but with a red disc in the centre and the words "Schweppes' Soda-water" printed in large white letters across the label and disc. The respondent, an aerated-water manufacturer in Plymouth, used a similar label as regards colours and disc, with the words "Gibbens' Soda-water." Mr. Justice Warrington held that this label was not calculated to deceive, and the Court of Appeal took the same view, adding that the chocolate label is common to the trade (*C. & D.*, 1904, II., 798). In the House of Lords this week Mr. Moulton, K.C., Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the appellant company, and Mr. A. W. Roden, K.C., and Mr. H. L. Manley for the respondent. After hearing the arguments of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Terrell for the appellants, the Lord Chancellor said it seemed to him a bold endeavour on the part of the appellants to bring this appeal. In his opinion, if the two bottles of the parties were put together, no human being could mistake the one for the other, and he could hardly understand how counsel could gravely argue that the label of the respondent was calculated to deceive anyone. He therefore came to the conclusion that the judgments below should be affirmed. Lord Lindley took the same view. Lord Robertson, in concurring, observed that the difference between the two labels was not only material, but picturesquely effective. The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

An appeal by the plaintiffs, Schweppes (Limited) *v.* W. Biscombe & Sons, was of the same nature, and was also dismissed with costs.

High Court Case.

AN ANALYTICAL CHEMIST'S PATENT.

In the King's Bench Division Mr. Justice Kennedy and a special jury have heard and decided the action by Mr. W. P. Dreaper against Messrs. Samuel Courtauld & Co., Ltd., 19 Aldermanbury, E.C., for damages for wrongful dismissal from his position as analytical chemist.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., and Mr. A. Whitaker appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., and Mr. A. J. Walter represented the defendant company. It appeared that in 1896 the plaintiff entered into the service of the original company of the defendants for a term of three years at a salary of 250*l.* per annum. This agreement was twice renewed at an increased salary, and plaintiff continued in the employ of the company up to the summer of 1904, when he was receiving a salary of 500*l.* per annum. At that period the old company was about to be wound up, and the defendant company took everything over from them. Plaintiff contended that he continued to serve the new company until August 1904, when his appointment was cancelled. The defendants denied that he was willing to continue his services upon the old basis. He was employed by them in making practicable a process of crape-making by electro-deposition, and engraved metal rolls so prepared were used by the old company for the purpose of crape-manufacture. In July 1904 the plaintiff claimed the process as his special property, and also patented it. Contending that this was a breach of a clause in their agreement with the plaintiff, the defendants thereupon discharged him. In the result the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, and agreed damages of 599*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* were awarded.

Pharmacy Act, 1868.

NOT THE REGISTERED THOMAS KNOWLES.

At Blackburn on Monday, November 13, the Pharmaceutical Society sought to recover, under Section 15, a penalty of 5*l.* from Tom Knowles, Blackburn. The case was undefended. Mr. Robson, solicitor, Manchester, who appeared for the Society, said the claim was based on the fact that defendant sold a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's soothing-syrup, a preparation containing morphine, which is one of the poisons mentioned in Schedule A of the Act.

Mr. Registrar Withers: This comes before me as a default. I am not trying the case, but simply entering judgment for it.

Mr. Harry Moon, clerk in the employ of the Pharmaceutical Society, produced the authority of the Registrar for these proceedings.

Mr. Robson: Is that the bottle (produced) that was handed to you as having been sold by the defendant?—It is.

You know, as a matter of fact, the syrup contains morphine?

The Registrar (to witness): There have been decisions?—There have been decisions, sir.

Arthur Foulds proved the purchase, on September 6, at the shop of Merrill's, Ltd., 79 Montague Street. Defendant served him with the syrup and an ounce of sweet nitre.

Mr. Robson submitted that defendant was carrying on business in Blackburn, and was not on the register. He then handed in the register for the current year. Upon it was a similar name with a different address, and the witness Foulds was recalled.

The Registrar: What age is the defendant?

Witness: He appeared to me about twenty-two.

The Registrar: The man, according to this, was admitted in 1868, so this cannot be the same man.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff Society for 5*l.*, and the travelling-expenses and other costs of the two witnesses were allowed.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

LIQUORICE-POWDER.

At the West Riding Court, Sheffield, on November 13, William Hinchcliffe, grocer, Ecclesfield, was summoned for selling liquorice-powder which the analyst certified to be adulterated with 4 per cent. of ground olive-stones. Mr. A. Muir Wilson represented the defendant, and objected to the analyst's expression of opinion that olive-stones constituted adulteration. He contended that a certificate which introduced matters of opinion, except as to the ingredients themselves, was bad. In regard to the olive-stones, the prosecution had failed to show that the small quantity in the sample was injurious to health. There must be evidence apart from the certificate to show what the powder should consist of. It was eventually decided to adjourn the case for the attendance of the analyst, Mr. Muir Wilson getting permission to proceed under a different section of the Act than the sixth.

WHAT IS BRANDY?

The Justices of Clerkenwell Sessions on Monday, November 13, had before them an appeal by Percy H. Prior, publican, against the decision of the Justices of the Kensington Petty Sessional Division holding that the sale of brandy containing 50 per cent. of spirit not derived from grape-juice or wine is an offence under Section 6 of the 1875 Act. Evidence was again called this week, and among the witnesses for the prosecution were Mr. Charles E. Cassal, Dr. Teed, Mr. J. K. Colwell, and Mr. A. W. Stokes, public analysts, who testified that 80 parts of ethers per 100,000 of alcohol is the proper proportion for genuine brandy. Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson and Sir Dyce Duckworth gave evidence as to the necessity for brandy for invalids being a pure product, and after expert evidence for the defence, the Bench affirmed the conviction, dismissing the appeal with costs.

County Court Cases.

COCOS BUTTER.

At the City of London Court on November 8, Mr. B. F. Kahn, trading as the Cocos Butter Manufacturing Co., Old Ford Road, E., sued Messrs. J. L. Lyon & Co., 75 Mark Lane, E.C., for 22*l.* for ten cases of cocos butter. Mr. E.

Todd, defendants' counsel, said at the first hearing (*C. & D.*, October 21, p. 655) that the claim was admitted, but there was a counterclaim for 35*l.* for breach of warranty. The defendants now abandoned the counterclaim, as they could not get the witnesses from Spain. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff.

A MANAGER'S ACTION.

At Birmingham County Court on November 9, Judge Whitehorne heard a case in which Frederick Herbert Spragg sued Barnett & Co., manufacturing perfumers, Bristol Street, Birmingham, for 35*l.*, due for commission. The defendants counterclaimed for 10*l.*, money advanced to the plaintiff, who stated that he had already deducted the sum from the actual amount due to him. It was stated that in 1903 the defendants opened a new wholesale department and engaged the plaintiff as manager at 2*l.* per week, with a bonus or commission. As the business increased the salary was raised to 3*l.* per week and commission, and later on the commission was fixed at 1½ per cent. on the actual turnover. In 1903-4 the turnover was 2,000*l.*, and on this plaintiff was paid 30*l.* The next year the takings increased by 1,000*l.*, making 45*l.* due as commission. On leaving defendants' service plaintiff was paid 10*l.* on account. The defence was that plaintiff was never promised commission or bonus, that the 30*l.* paid was a present and not a business transaction, and that the 10*l.* was a loan. The Judge found for the plaintiff on both claim and counterclaim, with costs.

ADVERTISING SCENTED SOAP.

At the Shoreditch County Court, before Judge Smyly, K.C., on November 14, the hearing was resumed of a claim brought by Fultons, Ltd., of 53A City Road, E.C., advertising contractors, against Lockwood, August & Co., Ltd., Millwall Soap Works, Millwall, for 8*l.* 10*s.* for work done. Plaintiffs carried out a scheme of advertising scented soaps for the defendants by a house-to-house canvass, during which the canvassers sold the scented soap and received the money, and it was for the balance of the expenses that the plaintiffs were suing. Originally the defendants said they believed that they owed the plaintiffs 9*l.* odd, but on the first hearing of the case they said that they had made no settlement as they had received no accounts. These were now produced, showing the 8*l.* 10*s.* claimed, but the defendants' representative did not wish to pay that, although the Judge reminded him that he admitted owing 9*l.*, and now objected to paying 8*l.* 10*s.* After much persuasion he agreed to pay, and judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for 8*l.* 10*s.* and costs.

Bankruptcy Report.

Re CYRUS FAY, late of 156 Stockwell Road, S.E., and 99 Freemason's Road, Custom House, E., Chemist.—This debtor attended on November 16, before Mr. Registrar Hope, at the London Bankruptcy Court for public examination upon accounts showing debts 346*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, against assets valued at 50*l.*, representing the proceeds of the sale of stock, etc., in the hands of the sheriff. In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that he commenced business in 1869 as a chemist and druggist, with a capital of 100*l.* He traded at 156 Stockwell Road from 1898 until February last, when he sold that business for 160*l.* In the April following he purchased for 200*l.* a similar business at 99 Freemason's Road, where he traded until September 5, when the stock and the bulk of his furniture were sold under an execution levied under a judgment obtained against him for moneys lent by his wife. The causes of the failure were insufficiency of profits to meet the household and personal expenditure, and a loss of 165*l.* in respect of the Freemason's Road business, the goodwill of which was now valueless. Witness denied that he had neglected his business through habits of intemperance. This was his first failure. The examination was concluded.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bramwell, I., and Bramwell, P., under the style of the Eagle Chemical Company, Southall.
Heygate, W. H., and Eastment, J. W., Cosham, Hants physicians, etc.

Jones, R. A., and Jones, J. C., under the style of Jones Bros, Oxford and Reading, mineral-water manufacturers and bottlers.

Mills, S., Hamerton, G. A., Haslip, G. E., and S'ng, W. M., Suffolk Place, Pall Mall, S.W., Russell Square, W. C., Southampton Street, W.C., and Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., physicians, surgeons and apothecaries; so far as regards **S. Mills.**

Tonge, E., and Heyworth, D., under the style of Tonge and Heyworth, Heywood, Lancashire, botanical brewers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Clarke, Joseph Percival, trading as Clarke & Co., Farnworth, Lancashire, herb-beer maker.

Ellis, George, Failsworth, Lancashire, surgeon.

Jagielski, Victor Apollinaris, Dorset Square, N.W., doctor of medicine.

Rowell, Francis John Harding, trading as Rowell & Co., Kilmington and Axminster, Devonshire, mineral-water manufacturer.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Neale, George, Bacup, Lancashire, chemist and druggist—discharge suspended for two years ending October 20, 1907.

SCOTTISH BANKRUPT.

The examination of **Mr. E. T. Delamar,** chemist and druggist, 24 Tolbooth Wynd, Leith, will take place in the Sheriff Court House, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh, on November 29, at 1.30 o'clock.

New Companies & Company News.

CROWN MINERAL-WATER WORKS, LTD.—Capital 1,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of aerated-water manufacturers carried on at Ludgershall, Wilts, as "Wagh Bros." No initial public issue. The first directors are E. Freeman and R. W. Gillespie. Registered office, Ludgershall, Wilts.

WM. BUTLER & CO. (BRISTOL), LTD.—Capital 200,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of oil importers and refiners, tar, rosin, and ammonia distillers, grease-manufacturers, etc., carried on at Silverthorne Lane and Crew's Hole, Bristol, and at Upper Parting, Gloucester, as "Wm. Butler & Co.," and to adopt an agreement with W. H. Butler, J. B. Butler, and T. Butler, and to carry on the said business and that of manufacturers of coke, coal-tar, pitch, ammoniacal liquor, and other residual products, carbonisers of coal, naphtha-distillers, manufacturers of alizarine, colours, varnishes, soaps, dyes, starch, soda, and the like, manufacturing chemists, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. H. Butler, J. B. Butler, and T. Butler. Qualification 5,000*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Silverthorne Lane, Bristol.

APOLLINARIS & JOHANNIS, LTD.—The directors have declared interim dividends for the six months ended September 30, on the preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and on the ordinary shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, both payable, less income-tax, on December 15. The transfer-books of both classes of shares will be closed from November 30 to December 14, both days inclusive, for the preparation of dividend-warrants.

Birth.

TRICK.—On November 9, at 10 Ravensdale Mansions, Crouch End, N., the wife of Percival W. C. Trick, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

MOWAT—CAINE.—At Darling's Regent Hotel, Edinburgh, on November 9, by the Rev. Dugald Butler, of the Tron Kirk, James Heatly Mowat, chemist and druggist, 2 Grange Road, Edinburgh, to Mary Edith, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Caine.

PORRITT—TAYLOR.—At All Saints' Church, Darton, on November 8, George Francis Porritt, chemist and druggist, Bank Top, Dewsbury, to Norah, youngest daughter of the

late Mr. George Taylor, of Ivy Cottage, Staincross, near Barnsley.

WEIR-McCUBBIN—WOOLLATT.—At St. George's Church, Wilton, Taunton, on November 2, by the Rev. D. J. Pring, M.A., R.D., vicar of North Curry, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Bastard, M.A., vicar of the parish, Dr. Thomas Weir-McCubbin, of "Teutonia," Aigburth Road, Liverpool, to Clara Elizabeth Evelyn, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Woollatt, chemist and druggist, "The Shrubby," Taunton.

Deaths.

BREARLEY.—At Halifax, on November 3, Mr. Joseph Brearley, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four.

BURNARD.—At Chatsworth Lodge, Plymouth, on November 10, Mr. Charles Frederick Burnard, F.C.S., aged eighty-nine. Mr. Burnard early in life studied at the Royal College of Science, London. After being elected a Fellow of the Chemical Society he returned to Plymouth and, in association with the late Mr. Lack and Mr. J. Alger, founded the firm of Burnard, Lack & Alger, Ltd., which to-day is one of the most prosperous chemical-manure companies in the West of England.

EVANS.—At the residence of his brother-in-law, the Rev. John Moore Fergusson, Southend-on-Sea, on November 15, Bickerton E. Everett, eldest son of Mr. John James Evans, Brackenwood, Bebington, Cheshire, aged thirty-six. Funeral at Bebington Cemetery on Saturday at 1.30.

HOLLOWAY.—At Nashwank, Minnesota, U.S.A., on October 27, of typhoid fever, Stuart Arthur Holloway, second son of Mr. E. A. Holloway, chemist, Southend-on-Sea, aged nineteen.

JACKSON.—At Harpurhey, Manchester, on November 3, Mr. Barnett Edward Jackson, chemist and druggist, aged fifty.

MONKHOUSE.—Suddenly, at his residence, Iron Gate, Derby, on November 14, Mr. Henry Monkhouse, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Monkhouse was a native of Carlisle and removed to Derby at the age of twenty-five, when he started in the business with which he was associated up to the time of his death. His skill as a chemist, allied with much personal charm, rendered him one of the best known and most respected citizens in the town of his adoption. Though taking little or no part in public affairs Mr. Monkhouse was a most enthusiastic Volunteer, and he retired from the service in 1886 with the honorary rank of Major. It was a source of regret to him that he missed the long-service medal by a few months. He was closely identified with All Saints' Church, and watched over the recent restoration of the famous tower with affectionate solicitude. Two years ago Mr. Monkhouse was thrown out of a motor-car at Ambergate and was seriously injured, and though he recovered from the accident, it left its mark on his general state of health. His death occurred with startling suddenness while he was dressing. Mr. Monkhouse leaves a widow and two daughters.

SCHACHT.—At Berlin, on November 6, after a long and painful illness, Dr. Karl Schacht, one of the founders and the first President of the German Pharmaceutical Society (Apotheker Verein). Karl Schacht was born in Berlin on April 8, 1836, where his father, Dr. Julius Eduard Schacht, was owner of the Polnische Apotheke. In 1856 he passed the assistant's examination, and then served in Breslau, Berlin, and Heidelberg. He studied at the universities of these three cities, passed the State examination in 1861, and obtained his degree in the following year at the Berlin University with a thesis on

which he managed alone till 1897, when his son, Dr. Walter Schacht, entered the business, and he retired finally in 1904. Dr. Karl Schacht was an industrious worker on scientific subjects connected with pharmacy, amongst those which he dealt with being quinine sulphate, artificial mustard oil, reduced iron, milk analysis, syrups, cinchona preparations, Peru balsam, chloroform, and fluid extracts. In his later years his attention was devoted especially to chloroform, and he Biltz having contributed largely to the knowledge of this article. Dr. Schacht is described by the "Pharmazeutische Zeitung" as being "one of the few pharmacists who devoted himself at the same time to the scientific and industrial sides of his calling, and was equally prominent in both." He became a member of the Prussian technical committee for pharmaceutical affairs in the Prussian Board of Education in 1871, and was appointed a member of the official Pharmacopœia Committee in the same year. In 1874 he became pharmacy inspector, and in 1876 a member of the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Examining Committee. In 1893 he was appointed extra member of the Imperial Board of Health. In 1891 he was elected member of the newly instituted Pharmaceutical Board, as one of the four representatives of the pharmacy-owners. He filled all these offices till shortly before his death. He took an early and active part in the doings of the Apotheker Verein. Of his work on behalf of German pharmacy in all its branches it is not necessary that we should speak further, but we may say that he was one of the most highly esteemed German pharmacists, and one of the type which George Frederick Schacht (no relation to him) was with us. In days gone by he was an occasional correspondent of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST with reference to practical subjects. He was one of the delegates from Germany at the International Pharmaceutical Congress held in London in 1881, and took an active part in the proceedings, speaking on pharmacopœia revision, and saying in regard to pharmaceutical education that the great majority in Austria and Germany were against the Preliminary standard of education for pharmacists being the same as that for medical men, this owing to the difficulty of getting assistants. Such regulations, he added, were very beautiful on paper, but they could not be carried out. He was devoted to his work on the revision of the German Pharmacopœia, and followed keenly foreign criticism of the work, as was shown by his contributions to our pages in reply to questions which were raised in our comments on certain of the monographs. Dr. Schacht had for many years been an honorary member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

WALKER.—At Tewkesbury, on November 4, Mrs. Walker, widow of Mr. Joseph Walker, chemist and druggist, late of High Street, Tewkesbury.

WOOLLATT.—At the Shrubby, Wilton, Taunton, on November 12, Mr. Richard Woollatt, chemist and druggist. Mr. Woollatt left his place of business apparently in his usual health on Saturday evening, but died suddenly at his residence from heart failure on the following morning. Only ten days before, Mr. Woollatt's eldest daughter was married to Dr. Weir-McCubbin, of Liverpool. Mr. Woollatt was a native of Lancashire, and his father was a chemist before him. He went to Taunton forty-three years ago, and had carried on business in the town ever since. He leaves a widow, a son, and four daughters.

BELGIUM'S imports of chemical products during the first nine months of the year amounted to 70,319,000f., against 59,174,000f. and 57,910,000f. for the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1903. Exports of chemical products for a similar period were 34,242,000f., 28,549,000f., and 31,475,000f.

THE imports of chemicals to the Ivory Coast during 1904 amounted to 13,991L., of which the United Kingdom contributed 9,814L., France and Colonies 4,139L., and Germany 36L.; the imports of perfumery were 7,056L. from the United Kingdom, 334L. from France and Colonies, and 262L. from Germany.

THE United States Vice-Consul-General Richard Westacott has been endeavouring to obtain information in regard to the employment of women and children in the manufacture of bottle-caps in London and vicinity, but he has had to write to the Department of State that the conditions are retained as "trade secrets," and information is firmly, but politely, declined.



Oleum Macidis. Two years later, on April 1, 1864, he took over the management of the Polnische Apotheke,

Chemists as Writing Experts.

THAT very old story about the man who received a letter from Horace Greeley, took it to a chemist to read, and received, after a few puzzled moments, the reply, "Right, sir; the mixture and pills will be ready in half an hour," recurs to us when we look at the pile of letters which we have received in reply to the puzzle in handwriting that Mr. George A. Hamilton, of West Kensington, sent us last week. It was as follows:

*Please 1 & take Plumbago
 Ointment in Envelope 5/11 Wm Kay
 Madam
 Wm Kay*

Up to Wednesday evening no one had sent in a correct transcription of the order, which was:

Powder and a bottle of mouth wash and take the enclosed 5s. off the old bill.

Yours very truly.

We almost hesitate to quote from the numerous replies; they are so extraordinary, and demonstrate so remarkably that there is something wrong about the tradition that chemists can read anything. We think, however, the wrong readings of the writing may serve a useful purpose, and give a selection in the order received:

Please make up a bottle of mixture as last and take the enclosed 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Pomade, and a bottle of winter cough stuff the enclosed 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Please send a bottle Friedrichshall Water now enclose 5s. off account and oblige.—Yours very truly.

Provide 2 lb. bottle plumbi acct. strike the enclosed 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Pomade and a bottle of winter cream and take the enclosed 5s. off the account.—Oblige yours very truly.

Pomade 2d. Bottle of Ink best Stephens. Tin aniline 5s. 1b. tin and bill.—Yours very truly.

Please send 1 bottle Apenta Water and take the enclosed 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Powder and a bottle of underlinen starch like enclosed 5s. worth and oblige.—Yours very truly.

Pomade and a bottle of winter balm and take the enclosed 5s. off the account oblige.—Yours very truly.

Pomade and a bottle of embrocation strike the enclosed 5s. off the account oblige.—Yours very truly.

Please send 2nd bottle of Messrs. Owbridge's Lung Tonic, the enclosed 5s. off the account and oblige.—Yours very truly.

Pomade and a bottle of winter ginger and take the enclosed 5s. off the account and oblige.—Yours very truly.

Powder and a bottle of liniment and take the enclosed 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Pomade and a bottle of embrocation and take the enclosed 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Powder and a bottle of mixture with strychnine enclosed five shillings off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Procure me a bottle Winter's Hair Food. Strike the enclosed 5s. off the account and oblige.—Yours very truly.

Pomade and a bottle Bunter's Nerve stopping tie. Enclose 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Provide 1 (one) bottle of pink liver tonic. I've enclosed 5s. off bill and oblige.—Yours very truly.

Please 2 bottles Apenta water. Carriage to Euston. 5s. off ten and oblige.—Yours James Watt.

Powders and a bottle of mixture but strike the enclosed 5s. off the account oblige.—Yours very truly.

Please send me a bottle of winter herbs and take the enclosed 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Please send a bottle of linctus half strength, the enclosed 5s. off the last bill.—Yours very truly.

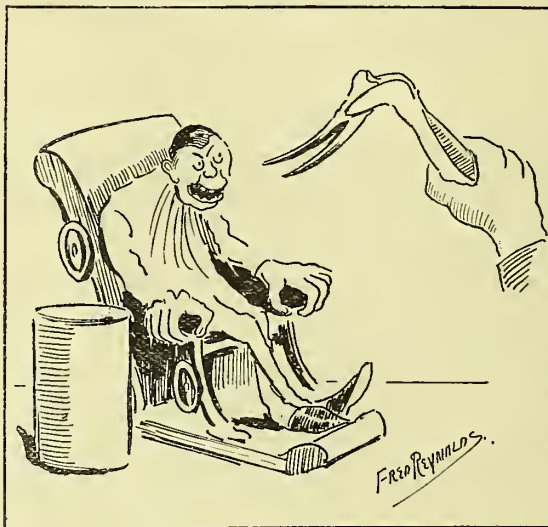
Provide too a bottle of wintergreen. Stoghton encloses 5s. off the old bill.—Yours very truly.

Please send me a bottle of mixture liq. strychnine with the enclosed 5s. off the account and oblige.—Yours very truly.

Provide two bottles quinine with strychnine in emulsion 5 per cent. off two and oblige.—Yours Wm. Kay.

We could fill columns with other variations which have been sent in, but the foregoing must serve.

Conundrum Column.



Botanical Problem, II.

What part of a plant is represented by the above sketch?

Replies should take the form of verses such as are given in this column. We pay 1s. for each verse that we print.

There was no room last week for the second sketch, one poet having added a pencil sketch to his pen effort, and this brings from one of the prize-winners the following protest:

Thanks for cash received first post this morning,

Last Friday's result sets hope dawning;

And I looked for some more,

But I very near swore,

For the pictures were stopped without warning.

Has Fred Reynolds run short of notions?

Or, busy with pills and with lotions,

Has he no time to draw?

We're all waiting for more,

And can do with some more "bobs," yes, oceans.

For such easy-earned money's worth gaining,

And without anyone's feelings paining,

I should like to suggest

That you don't let Fred rest.

Stir him up, or we'll all be complaining.

Another prizewinner (127/69) also breaks into song on the receipt of his postal-order. His lay is—

The shilling that you kindly sent

My postages would pay

On all the letters I shall write

From now to Christmas Day.

But since I am a poet now

I must a "licence" buy,

So unto yonder post-office

Anon I will me hie.

THE exports of kola from the Ivory Coast during 1904 amounted to 297, only. Other exports included 15,2147, worth of palm kernels to France and Colonies, 6,2687, to the United Kingdom, and 1,4397, to Germany. Palm oil to the value of 12,2337, was shipped to the United Kingdom and 84,3087, worth to France and Colonies.

In the course of the annual report of the Jamaica Board of Agriculture for the year ending March 31, 1905, it is stated that the Agricultural Chemist submitted a report on thymol as a remedy for the various forms of worms and nematoids that attack the horse. He was given permission to import a quantity of thymol for preparing the powder, to be sold at cost price to applicants. In July 1904 the chemist reported that the demand for thymol had been so great that he had to cable for a further supply at 7s. 3d. per lb.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Sir George Watt's Paper

on Shellac, read last week at Bloomsbury Square, was a contribution which ranks with the far too few of peculiar historic interest which the Pharmaceutical Society has succeeded in extracting from expert authorities on subjects more or less closely associated with the drug-trade in the course of the past sixty years. There are many unfamiliar records of the production and history of the familiar drugs which we name so glibly with our tongues or touch so carelessly with our fingers, and there are travellers, officials, or dealers who could tell us these stories from direct knowledge. Likely enough the information would never yield any pecuniary profit to one in a thousand of us, but its possession is assuredly calculated to make our daily work more attractive. Sir George Watt's account of the ingenious processes employed in the lac industry, the invention of which, like the names which enshrine them, goes back to the time when all knowledge and all skill were sheltered by the Himalayan mountains; his allusion to the modern vicissitudes of the industry whereby, in European commerce at least, the importations of shellac have more than supplanted those of the once famous lac dye; supplemented by Mr. Umney's useful survey of the chemistry and commerce of shellac from a London dealer's point of view, present altogether a typical record of fascinating interest.

One Chapter was Omitted

from the narrative, and if told by one who had passed through the fire it might have been the spiciest of all. In spite of its ancient and honourable lineage, of the work bestowed on its production, and of its final utility, shellac has managed somehow to surround itself with an atmosphere of disrepute. For generations it has been the licensed tempter of Mincing Lane. Few of the denizens of that quarter have passed through their business career without at some time, either openly or surreptitiously, having a flutter with shellac; and when a firm fails thereabouts the query "Shellac?" is the one which naturally passes from lip to lip. Its character is known, too, outside the limits of the Lane, for whenever it moves, gamblers from the West, who would be at a loss to explain whether it is a food or a medicine, or a mineral, are attracted to it. The last boom started some two years ago. The rumour went about that a shellac varnish coating was to be a requirement in all submarine cable specifications. The price soared up from 4*l.* to 20*l.*, and still there were buyers. The subsequent drop was too rapid for many holders, but it would have been still more disastrous if the great importers, Ralli Brothers, had not intervened to steady the market, so as to at least break the fall, thus saving in a number of instances those who had done their best to corner them.

New Recruits to Pharmacy

include the eminent names of G. Challoner, Samuel Loates, and A. D. Sadler, racehorse trainers; J. H. Martin, jockey; and E. Moore, turf commission-agent, all of Newmarket or the vicinity thereof, who, with the co-operation of an auctioneer and a butcher, have undertaken the direction of a chemist's and druggist's business in the racing metropolis. If we may regard this as a sign of a slump in the betting business it is some little consolation, but even then pharmacy is a curious refuge for these gee-gee gentlemen to turn to. But how markedly this incident illustrates how the thoughts of men grow

wider with the progress of the suns. A hundred years ago or so the Quaker families of Britain, with an absurd reverence for their responsibilities, were taking the conduct of pharmacy out of the listless hands of the apothecaries, and later, when they had made their title creditable for efficiency, Parliament ordered that it should only be assumed by efficient persons. Now our legislators, like Batty Langley, James Bailey, and Alexander Cross, who sit in the seats of Pitt, Fox, and Wilberforce, scoff at such ridiculous, outrageous, and intolerable notions, and that is why Sammy Loates and his associates may display themselves to the world as "chemists and druggists."

Dispensing-contracts

between doctors and chemists are regarded by many observers as the most promising method of bringing about what we regard as a proper division of labour in the treatment of the sick. To make such contracts popular and general they should be profitable to both parties. A community of interest lubricates reform. But "*Adams v. Butterworth*" reminds us that the public, out of whom the two profits have to be made, can claim some say in the matter. It shows at least that the arrangement which Dr. Adams and Messrs. Allchin had fixed up is not to be trusted legally. And yet it did not look very unreasonable on the face of it. The patient would not pay more for medicines than if these were bought direct from the chemist, and the doctor was only to get a moderate profit. He could only be legally entitled to that commission, however, if he explained to his patient, or to the person who engaged him, that he was proposing to make a profit out of the medicines, and whatever may have been done in the case under review, the difficulties in the way of making this system clear in every instance are obvious. What we want is to get into the mind of the public the undoubted advantage of the prescribing and dispensing of medicines being in separate hands; alongside of that we have to satisfy the doctors that no unfair advantage shall be taken of their transfer of the latter function to us. It does not seem feasible to insure the second condition except by individual arrangements, and these, as *Adams v. Butterworth* shows, may easily outstep the strict law.

The Store Dentist

which the C.S.S.A. has started is a more subtle danger to the profession than the company dentist. As the *C. & D.* suggests, the store doctor is the natural sequence, and if he arrives it is to be hoped that a store-solicitor and a store barrister will follow. Nothing but this final development will suffice to put the fat in the fire to any purpose. The *C. & D.* hints that when the store doctor appears on the scene the question of infamous conduct may arise. Possibly, but, so far as past decisions can guide us, it must be assumed that a charge of advertising would have to be raised. Mere co-operation in the provision of medical service is too firmly established among other classes for it to be made an offence if Civil servants and their friends, or, indeed, any group of persons, should choose to adopt it. The clipping of fees which would be the real grievance could hardly be put forward as the ostensible one.

RUSSIAN OILSEED-CROP.—The British Commercial Agent in Russia reports that the drought prevailing most of the summer, together with the innumerable insects caused thereby, exerted an unfavourable influence on the Russian oilseed-crop. The general crop is, therefore, only average, in place of the excellent yield originally expected. The yield of winter rape is mostly good, that of linseed varied, but in general satisfactory, that of sunflower below the average, and that of hempseed in general average. Of other oilseeds, the poppy crop is unsatisfactory, and mustard below the average.

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The Iodine Market.

THE note we published in our Trade Report last week in regard to the position of iodides gave our readers the hint that there is a possibility of a reduction in prices by the combined makers. Purchasers should be extremely wary, as we now learn that crude iodine is exceedingly "weak." The present position has arisen chiefly from the fact that the convention has been powerless to prevent the offering and sale of "outside" parcels of iodine and iodides, which have found ready buyers in this country at prices considerably below those of the syndicate. This "outside" business has now attained such dimensions that it cannot be ignored, and the consequence is that British makers, for the past six or nine months, have been chafing at their inability to meet competition. In order to form an idea of the extent of this business we have compiled the following table, which approximately represents the declared value of the imports of iodine, iodide of potassium, and iodoform into the port of London, month by month, from December 1904 to the present date:

	£	
December 1904	... 3,000	
January 1905	... 1,200	(mostly from Japan)
February "	... 2,300	" "
March "	... 1,700	" "
April "	... 7,000	" " and Germany
May "	... 3,000	" "
June "	... 650	" Germany
July "	... 1,000	" " France and Japan
August "	... 950	" Japan
September "	(pot. iodid.) 700	" "
October "	(iodine) 800	" Germany and Japan
November "	(pot. iodid.) 860	" " "

There was also 2,820*l.* worth of iodine imported from Germany during September, about which there is a doubt.

Much of the business in these "outside" parcels has been kept secret, and, needless to say, several Mincing Lane brokers and others, acting on behalf of importers, have earned good commissions, when it is considered that the price of Japanese potassium iodide has ranged between 11s. 6d. and 12s. per lb. Moreover, many parcels were sold for shipment and without "falling clause," which indicates that buyers had become venturesome, and looked upon the Chilian iodine syndicate as a long-suffering body incapable of defending its position. In February last the syndicate advanced the price of crude iodine from 9d. to 10½d. per oz., and it was then thought the price would go to 1s. At that time the Russo-Japanese war was in full swing, and the opportunity was favourable for the advance; but with the sudden conclusion of peace a few months later the demand for war purposes was over, making the position less tenable, and the fact that no reduction in the price was then made left the Japanese producers in a much better position to throw increasing quantities on the world's markets. At the time the advance to 10½d. was made it was said the Japanese producers had joined the convention, but in the light of subsequent events this statement needs confirmation. We understand that a meeting of the iodide manufacturers and the iodine syndicate is to take place on the Continent next week. What the outcome will be it would be unwise to prophesy, but we are told that present purchases of iodine are being made from the syndicate on "loan conditions," which means that the price is to be fixed later. This speaks volumes. That something is about to happen in iodine is apparent from the fact that last week a circular (afterwards withdrawn) was issued by a firm of Paris wholesale druggists, quoting a new scale of prices for iodine compounds showing a reduction of about 50 per cent., and stating that the syndicate had determined to meet competition. This circular was sent out under a misapprehension, it appears, as by the terms of the convention, it is said, French makers are not allowed to export to this country. This, however, does not preclude re-sale parcels of Japanese makes coming to this market, as will be seen from the July imports in the above table. We learn, however, that the price in France for potassium iodide has been reduced to the equivalent of 7s. per lb., and that this step has been taken entirely without the authority of the Chilian iodine syndicate. The main facts regarding the artificially inflated market for crude iodine are too well known to be recited at length. The convention is, of course, based upon a foundation different from other conventions, which are more amenable to the laws of supply and demand. The huge stocks of iodine which have accumulated in London and Hamburg (it is said that insurance companies will not insure them) may eventually prove the syndicate's downfall, and, should it collapse at a future date and the market be thrown open to free competition, prices would probably be about 3d. per oz.

Inquiry Needed.

THE remarks which we made a fortnight ago regarding the decreased entries for the Minor examination have brought us two remarkable letters from a well-informed writer, the second of which is published to-day. It is rather lengthy, and for that reason might be passed over by busy men, but we strongly recommend all in Great Britain who are interested in pharmacy and its welfare to peruse it. The figures which our correspondent puts forward are as close to the truth as can possibly be deduced by anyone except the Registrar under the Pharmacy Acts, and they fully confirm all that we said on November 4 as to the drug-trade of the country having reached the diminution-point in legal

qualification. We view the growth of the unqualified or unregistered element in pharmacy and the drug-trade with some alarm, because all experience, in this and other countries, shows that in any calling in which a standard of knowledge is the basis of full practice, and a standardless or unqualified section is permitted to grow up in it, sooner or later the latter section demands and receives recognition. In 1852, after eleven years of private effort, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain got the State's recognition of the qualification of pharmaceutical chemist. By 1868 a small minority only of the drug-trade of the country had chosen to secure this title, and when Parliament wanted all those dealing in poisons to be registered, a qualification lower than that of pharmaceutical chemist was deliberately chosen. Thus the whole of the trade got on the registration path. In 1875 the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) was passed, which created a qualification combining the power to compound medical prescriptions and to sell poisons. There were many in the Irish drug-trade then who had no desire to engage in compounding, and they stuck to the poison business which they had before the Act passed. For these and their assistants or successors it was necessary in 1890 to get a fresh Act of Parliament legalising their position. No business man can overlook these incidents in our pharmaceutical history, or say that similar incidents may not recur. In Great Britain the conditions favour the precipitation of amending legislation which will resemble that of 1890. It appears to be proved from the examination analyses furnished by our correspondent that at least 200 per annum of those who have passed the Pharmaceutical Preliminary examination have not been registered as chemists and druggists, besides those who have come into the trade and remained in it without passing any examination. The present conditions are favourable to continuance of this regrettable state, and as years go on there will be a steady increase in the number of persons who come into the drug-trade with the resolution not to bother about the Pharmacy Act requirements. These, we contend, will be worse opponents to the qualified than are oilmen and grocers who have had no pharmaceutical training. We cannot regard this with the complacency that our valued contributor "Xrayser" does when he says: "The figures point to improved prospects for pharmacists, and as these are realised the tide of popular favour will flow again towards our little territory." There is no consolation in the prospect of returning to the pre-1868 condition, when a little more than 10 per cent. of the trade were registered and the rest not. The aim of legislation and the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society have been to get all who trade as chemists and druggists to be registered, but the conditions now imposed by the Society are inimical to the intention. One result is that the Society is becoming financially embarrassed, and, as this fact is already recognised, it will doubtless be considered by the Council; but we urge that no consideration of the matter is adequate which does not include full inquiry regarding the standard of the qualifying examination as designed by Parliament in 1868 and as modified by the Society on various occasions since.

Apothecaries' Assistants.

THE correspondence which started in our columns a few weeks ago regarding the status of apothecaries' assistants in Ireland has taken a wider aspect, and writers are now putting forward the plea that those who are certified by the Society of Apothecaries to act as assistants to apothecaries in England and Wales have rights apart from any legally qualified apothecary. Some correspondents consider that we systematically belittle the value of the apothecaries'

assistants' certificate, which we deny. We have always given the certificate credit for what it is, and any complaint there may be against us is that we have not given it the legal value under Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which is there accorded to legally qualified apothecaries. The position is plain. By that section nothing in the sections preceding is to extend to or interfere with the business of any legally qualified apothecary. At that time an apothecary was a person who had (after apprenticeship of five years to an apothecary and producing certificates of a sufficient medical education and of a good moral conduct) passed an examination proving his skill and abilities in the science and practice of medicine. Such persons were registrable as medical practitioners under the Medical Act of 1858, and they are the only persons referred to as legally qualified apothecaries in Section 16 of the 1868 Pharmacy Act. It is contended that assistants to apothecaries are included in that term, but this contention is disposed of by the fact that "assistants to apothecaries" are specifically mentioned in the Apothecaries Act, and a different and lower qualification provided for them. Nor are such assistants registrable as apothecaries under the Medical Act. The Society of Apothecaries guards against any supposition of this nature by the caution which it places on the certificate granted to assistants. It is further contended that apothecaries' assistants may legally sell and compound poisons on their own behalf. There is no justification for this contention. The Apothecaries Act makes it unlawful for "any person to act as an assistant to any apothecary, to compound and dispense medicines, without having obtained" the assistants' certificate provided by the Act; but the provision does not go beyond this, nor does this Act or any other Act extend the provision. The apothecaries' assistants' certificate is, therefore, a thing of face value. As the Act does not extend to Scotland or Ireland, and as the Medical Acts do not in any way extend its powers so far as the examination of assistants is concerned, the certificate is legally null in these countries. Moreover, Section 28 of the Apothecaries Act provides:

That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice or in any way to affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist, in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinal compounds, wholesale and retail.

This also is plain enough. It still stands, and as the business of chemists and druggists is defined by the Act of 1868, it follows that an apothecary's assistant cannot, either for himself or as the servant of any person who is not a legally qualified apothecary or other person specially exempted by the 1868 and 1869 Pharmacy Acts, do that which a chemist and druggist only may do. We do not suppose that these remarks will convince apothecaries' assistants who think that their prescriptive rights are larger than thus defined; but there may be an occasion in the law courts soon of having the point tried as to whether an apothecary's assistant in England may on his own account keep open shop for the purpose of selling poison, or may sell poison, and the decision should settle the matter. Until then there is little more to be said on the subject.

Proprietaries in Orange River Colony.

In our issue of September 16 we called attention to the fact that the Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Orange River Colony by a majority decided to make certain alterations in the law of poisons. Some of these we consider the Council not to be competent to enforce as regulations, but one of them, which requires that preparations of opium, morphine, and strychnine shall be labelled with the proportion of the poison as well as the name, seems to be within the Council's powers. This proposal has emanated exclu-

sively from certain medical members of the Council, and the chemist members are quite opposed to it; indeed, the opposition includes the Pharmaceutical Society of the Colony, who have done all they possibly can to convince the medical majority that the trade difficulties involved by the proposal are numerous and serious. Manufacturers and others at home who send out to the Colony preparations containing any of the poisons above mentioned ready for sale will do the chemists a service if they send their views on the matter without delay to the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society, P.O. Box 192, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.

Current Politics.

"A condition fermentative,"
 Quoth the awe-inspiring White
 To the stranger and the native
 In the Café Royal at night,
 "That is how I would describe it
 In my scientific way";
 "But the remedy—prescribe it"
 Is what common persons say.
 There are many awkward questions
 That have puzzled us for years,
 Given us many indigestions,
 Brought us many gibes and jeers;
 And at Manchester one evening
 Is quite clearly not enough:
 Months are wanted for the weaving
 Of this web so tangled, tough.
 But the President so gracious,
 In his manner *débonnaire*,
 Sweeps away the acts vexatious
 That corroded us with care.
 Soon the pharmacist no longer
 Will have tremblings or have fear,
 Though galenicals are stronger
 Than the an'lyst makes appear.
 We have Bills, and we're advancing
 In the Government's regard,
 And the prospect seems entrancing
 If "exploiting" were but barred;
 But we wonder how wholesalers
 Would enjoy it if but we
 And the bulk of the retailers
 Had no need of guarantee.

Bacteriology for Chemists.

Mr. Carteighe has only given notice of a motion regarding the advisability of courses of bacteriology for pharmaceutical chemists, but his suggestion has already attracted attention. The "Medical Press," which can always be depended on to find out encroachments on the medical man's prerogative, does not look with favour on the suggestion. Here are some remarks on the current issue of the "Medical Press":

We have very great sympathy with the Pharmaceutical Society in its endeavours to maintain the status and dignity of the craft of pharmacy, and we trust it will not be misled by this suggestion into undertaking responsibilities beyond its sphere. Let the shoemaker stick to his last, as much in his own interest as in that of the community. Anyone who knows anything of clinical bacteriology or chemistry knows that it is a branch of scientific work which requires as serious training, as much skill, and as extensive experience for its successful practice as, let us say, operative surgery or any other work that falls to the specialist in any line of medical activity. Clinical bacteriology, to be of any value, requires in its practitioners not merely special training in laboratory method, which of itself would be useless, but a wide scientific training and an extensive clinical knowledge. The pharmaceutical chemist cannot, without devoting many years to special training, acquire a knowledge of clinical bacteriology of any service to the physician. It is, we suppose, the business success of the chemist in so-called "counter-prescribing" which has led him to suggest this extension of his activities in the sphere of medical practice. In both cases such unqualified practice is fraught with danger to the public.

Until Mr. Carteighe's scheme is made public it is not possible to say that it constitutes "unqualified practice." It is not improbable that when the full plan is laid before the Council it will get no farther.

Diachylon.

The Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association has issued a circular in regard to the use of white diachylon in Nottingham as an abortifacient, and the Council suggest that members should exercise discretion in the sale of this article and treat it in the same manner as poisons in Part 2 of the Schedule. The Association is prepared to supply labels as follows :

FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.
WHITE DIACHYLON OR LEAD PLASTER.
POISON.

This is a praiseworthy effort, but has the day not come when the sale of this plaster in the lump should be wholly discouraged? It can rarely be wanted for external use, but is so often used by women as a pill for a specific and unlawful purpose, that when they mean to take it an "External use" label will have little terror for them.

The Medical Worm Turns.

The Society of Apothecaries dined on Tuesday evening, the guests present including the President of the Pharmaceutical Society and the presidents of leading medical bodies. Dr. MacAlister spoke, so did Sir R. Douglas Powell, but it was left to Mr. John Tweedy (President of the Royal College of Surgeons) to say things which made the audience "sit up." We quote the more striking remarks :

Taking the statistics of the last ten years, he believed that the number of students entering the medical profession, at any rate in England, is diminishing, and will decline for some time. In accordance with the promptings of the General Medical Council, the Royal Colleges had raised the standard of general education of the students, and had increased the multiplicity and severity of the examinations. He would like to see the wheel turned back a little. He thought that too much is being attempted in the way of examinations, and desired to see steps taken in the direction of simplification, without any sacrifice of efficiency. If some of the restrictions and regulations were relaxed, he believed a better class of practitioner than is possible under the present régime could be produced. The student is overtaught, over-examined, so that he has no time to reflect, to exercise his reason or his intellect. The whole system is one of "rush and cram."

We have no doubt that Mr. Alderman Robinson recognised that these words are as applicable to the pharmaceutical calling, for at present he has the brunt to bear of conditions that have been brought about by a similar process to that which Mr. Tweedy condemns, and as yet there appears no way out.

Maïsine.

The "Bulletin Commercial" for October contains an interesting article on the use of maïsine for coating pills and making capsules which dissolve exclusively in the intestine. According to MM. Vaudin, Donard, and Labbe, the albumin of maize is a mixture of at least three distinct albuminoid principles—namely, alpha-maïsine, soluble in amylic alcohol; beta-maïsine, insoluble in amylic, but soluble in 90-per-cent. ethylic alcohol; and gamma-maïsine, insoluble in amylic and ethylic alcohols. Maize exhausted by amylic alcohol yields 5.27 per cent. alpha-maïsine; the same maize exhausted anew by ethylic alcohol gives 1.43 per cent. of beta-maïsine; and finally exhausted by potassic alcohol, it yields 2.2 per cent. of gamma-maïsine. Having described in detail the preparation of maïsine, the authors state that it is dissolved only slowly in the gastric juice while it is energetically attacked by trypsin and by the pancreatic juice. The difference of time between the action of the gastric and the pancreatic juices justifies its employment for coating intestinal pills. Maïsine is unaffected by changes of temperature and moisture, and pills coated with it are quite permanent, and can be perfectly preserved with-

out any special precautions. After numerous attempts the authors have, by evaporation of appropriate solutions, obtained maïsine in sheet-form, which lends itself admirably to the manufacture of round capsules by compression, which can preserve solid products or those in aqueous solution, essential oils, ethers, etc. Alcohols or solutions strongly alcoholic cannot be capsuled. For coating pills maïsine presents all the requisite qualities, and it ought to take an important place in pharmacy.

Note on Cubebs.

By C. EDWARD SAGE, Ph.C., F.C.S.

THE report on last week's drug-auctions in London (*C. & D.*, p. 773) recorded the offer of sixteen bags of cubebs of an abnormal character; and as some varieties of cubebs are of little value for making the oil, and some are said to produce vomiting, a short note on the results obtained by examining a sample of this "lot" may be of interest, now that the price of cubebs has risen.

The sample examined consisted of clean, bold fruits of a brownish colour, which on crushing yielded little or no oil, and many of the fruits contained a well-matured round seed. The pericarps tasted like cubebs, and were not bitter; the seeds tasted and smelt like mace.

The individual fruits were about 5 to 8 mm. in diameter, and were attached to flattened stalks of about the same length. The powdered fruits yielded no crimson colour with sulphuric acid, but only a yellow one. When boiled with water the decoction treated with iodine showed evidence of abundance of starch.

When false cubebs appeared in the London market about twenty years ago the majority of specimens were referred to *Piper crassipes*, but work since published shows that much confusion exists as to what *Piper crassipes* is, for several types have been described under that name.

To identify the sample with any of the published results, it was necessary to make a microscopical examination of the pericarps of the fruits, and the results showed a structure in which the number of oil-glands is very few; the endocarp consisted of a single layer of elongated stone-cells and the mesocarp of four layers of parenchyma with a layer of more dense cells, and there were no scattered stone-cells in the epicarp.

These microscopical characters show the fruits to differ from the following described varieties of cubebs for the reasons stated :

Piper Cubeba.—Gives a crimson with sulphuric acid.

P. Cubeba var. *crassipes* (De Wevre).—Has two layers of stone-cells in the endocarp.

P. Cubeba var. *Rinoebadak*.—Has stone-cells scattered through the tissue of the epicarp.

P. ribesoides.—Has two or more layers of stone-cells in the endocarp.

P. crassipes (Korth).—The podicels are twice as long as the fruit.

The only mention of anything corresponding to the sample is made by De Wevre, who described a fruit in the Falconer collection named *Piper ribesoides*, Wall, which he states differs from *Piper ribesoides* by having a single layer of stone-cells in the endocarp. Apparently the sample corresponds with this. No information is available as to the medicinal effects of it.

2 Charterhouse Street, E.C.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Governor of Surinam to inquire what modification is necessary in the Balata Ordinance in order to encourage this industry.

VETERINARY SCIENCE.—The first number of a publication devoted to veterinary pathology in the tropics is to make its appearance on January 1. It is to be a quarterly, and is named "The Journal of Tropical Veterinary Science," the editors being Major H. T. Pease, Principal of the Lahore Veterinary College; Captain F. H. S. Baldrey, Professor of Sanitary Science, Punjab, and Mr. R. E. Montgomery, assistant, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar.

Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

The Business Done.

Fifteen Associations have met since our last issue for serious business, and four for festive concerns. The session begins to take practical shape, here and there work not altogether of common talk being dealt with. Thus the President of the Assistants' Association in Edinburgh opened the twenty-eighth session with a useful talk on the micro-organisms in milk; Mr. F. H. Aleoek spoke at Wolverhampton about the instability of B.P. liquid preparations; Mr. W. Forbes at West Ham got his fellow-members to pass a resolution against vexatious prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; Halifax carried its proprietary scheme a step further, and Mr. W. Wyatt lectured on poisonous plants at Manchester. Early closing, the P.A.T.A., and parliamentary representation were discussed by several. The Northampton Association is threatened with extinction.

Hartlepool Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of the session was held at the Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool, on Thursday, November 9, Alderman Thos. Clarkson presiding. There were also present Messrs. Barker, Gibson, Gamlen, Levie, Timmins, and Robinson (Hon. Secretary), West Hartlepool; and Mr. Denton, Hartlepool. The matters down for discussion were the various resolutions submitted by the Federation of Local Associations, and the Secretary was requested to convey the opinion of the meeting to the proper quarter.

Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Salisbury Hotel on Friday, November 10, Mr. R. Hayton Davis, F.C.S., in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Battle, Parkin, and Senior (of Ripon), Atkinson, Dawson, Handford, Hines, Halliday, Mitchell, Ridge, Reid, Walker, and Wood. Arrangements for the annual dinner and for the ladies' evening were left in the hands of Mr. Weston and the Secretaries. The question of a local formulary was considered, and it was decided to deal with the subject at the next meeting, and advise all members of the same. A vote of sympathy with Mr. Payton in his illness was passed unanimously. After other items of business had been arranged, Messrs. Mitchell and Hines contributed some capital songs and pianoforte solos.

Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

THE usual weekly meeting was held at the Nelson Café, 33 Lower Sackville Street, Dublin, on November 10, the President (Mr. Edgar B. Aplin) in the chair. Fixtures for the ensuing month were approved of. The suggestion that the Association should join with the Belfast drug and chemical trade in the forthcoming visit to London was cordially agreed to. An interesting discussion on the Shop-hours Act and its adaptability to the pharmaceutical and kindred crafts was opened by Mr. Creed, who wandered into the subject of enhanced pay for assistants. About a dozen members joined in the discussion, and the general opinion was in favour of allowing commission to assistants and managers in proportion to service and position. A paper on "Veterinary Practice and the Sale of Veterinary Medicines by Chemists" was promised for the next meeting by Mr. Whiteside, and a lecture on "Pathology" was listed from Dr. Charles.

Torquay Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Pavilion Hotel, Torquay, on Thursday, November 9, Mr. Quant presiding. The attendance included Messrs. Bourne (Hon. Secretary), Ness (Hon. Treasurer), Newlyn, Cutmore, Sloman, Douglas, Horner, Sherriff, and Young.

TORQUAY FORMULARY.—Mr. Quant and Mr. Bourne brought specimens of the preparations made, and gave a

detailed description of the methods of manufacture in each case. An interesting discussion took place as to the probable success of the scheme, it being stated by one member that a similar scheme had proved a failure in Bournemouth, while others thought that such preparations as syrup of hypophosphites, cod-liver-oil emulsion, and petroleum emulsions should have been included. It was eventually unanimously resolved to have the list printed in pamphlet form and circulated to all the doctors in Torquay and members of the Association.

VIOLET-LEAVES.—An offer by Mr. Wippell Gadd to deliver a lecture upon "Violet-leaves" to the medical profession and members of the Association was accepted.

The reappointment of Mr. Horner as pharmaceutical Divisional Secretary was noted with satisfaction.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held on November 9 and was well attended.

THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS.—The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write a letter to the President, Mr. B. John, J.P. (who has just vacated the Mayoralty), expressing their sympathy at his loss of health, and hoping for a speedy recovery.

CHELLENHAM WATERS.—The matter of supporting a public company for the sale of Cheltenham waters was discussed, and it was decided to leave individual members to act as they thought fit. Reciprocity between the Bath and Cheltenham waters was favourably commented upon.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO APPRENTICES.—Details concerning the proposed scholarships for apprentices and juniors in the city were arranged, and the necessary sum of money was voted.

THE FEDERATION.—It was also decided to join the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, and a long discussion took place on the resolutions which have been submitted by the Federation. Messrs. Olds, Pryke, Hawes, Cooper, Sampson, Evans, Jenkins, Collis, Wilson, and Hallett took part in the debate.

Mr. Hallett was thanked for again consenting to act as Divisional Secretary.

Leicester Chemists' Association.

A MONTHLY MEETING of this Association was held at Winn's Café on Tuesday, November 7, Mr. W. Rowe (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Avery, Crofts, Goodess, Hind, Blockley, Squires, Martin, Ward, Thirlby, and Marfitt (Hon. Secretary).

P.A.T.A.—The Secretary read letters that had been sent to various owners of patent and proprietary medicines, etc., urging them to place their goods on the P.A.T.A., and the replies thereto. One or two of the replies were regarded as very satisfactory, showing that the effort would have the desired effect in the very near future. Mr. Marfitt said he felt sure that such efforts as these were bound to make manufacturers consider the position, if every association as bodies, as well as members individually, would constantly agitate for the addition of all "patents" to the P.A.T.A. list.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—After considerable discussion of the Federation's recommendations and suggestions, it was agreed that it would be an excellent thing for pharmacy to be represented by pharmacists in Parliament.

MEDICINE-STAMP ACTS.—A discussion on this subject was deferred to the next monthly meeting, to be held on December 5, Mr. Crofts promising to introduce the subject.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARY.—Mr. F. W. Goodess having resigned, the Secretary reported that the committee had recommended Mr. W. T. Hind as Divisional Secretary for Leicester, and that Mr. Hind had been appointed. Mr. Goodess was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his good services in the office in past years.

NOTTS CONFERENCE.—Messrs. Hind and Marfitt were asked to attend the forthcoming Pharmaceutical District Meeting at Nottingham on November 23 if possible; and it was resolved that any other members who could make it convenient to do so should also endeavour to be present.

North Kent Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Mr. A. Gillitt's Medical Hall Rooms, Gravesend, on Wednesday, November 15, Mr. W. E. Goff (President) in the chair. Others present were Messrs. A. Stooke (Vice-President), R. T. Clarke, F. A. Moore, A. A. Gillitt, Lincoln, E. Millhouse, A. W. Hanson, W. G. Wells, T. M. Chesterfield, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. Feaver Clarke).

REPRESENTATION OF PHARMACY IN PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Clarke read a paper on this subject, in which he stated that if the future well-being of pharmacy is to be preserved, chemists throughout the country must bestir themselves, unite in vigorous and combined action, and demand of the Legislature that their legal and just rights should be secured to them. This result would be greatly facilitated by having, as nearly all other organised bodies have, representatives of pharmacy in the House of Commons, not simply as delegates, but active politicians on either side of the House, who, by their skilled and accurate knowledge, could influence the Government when matters affecting pharmacy are introduced. The protection from piracy of the statutory title by trading companies and the original intention of Parliament in passing the Pharmacy Act of 1868 were emphasised as still worth striving to preserve, and direct representation in the House of Commons was recommended as the surest means to obtain their realisation. An interesting discussion by the President, Messrs. A. Stooke and W. G. Wells ensued, and the Federation's resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to send a circular to every registered chemist in the district covered by the Association urging upon him the advisability of his personal support of the scheme. Five guineas for the Parliamentary Fund was promised at the meeting.

PROFITLESS TRADING.—Mr. E. Millhouse proposed that chemists generally should refuse to sell proprietary articles which do not yield at least 20 per cent. profit. This was not accepted by the meeting, though the Hon. Secretary was instructed to send a protest to one maker, upon whose advertised preparations a profit of only 10 per cent. is allowed.

East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting and dinner of this Association were held on Thursday, November 9, at the Station Hotel, Maud. Mr. John Collie, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance.

AFTER DINNER Mr. Collie reviewed affairs in the pharmaceutical world since the last meeting, referring especially to the Pharmacy Bill. By the outside world pharmacy is often, he said, regarded merely as a trade, but in his opinion their continued prosperity or the reverse depends to a very great extent on the professional standard being strictly upheld. The growing tendency to encroach upon their rights is increasing to an alarming extent, and it can only be by a vigorous assertion of their position as a profession that those rights can be safeguarded and the privileges which had come through hard work and study be maintained intact. Referring to the recent article on current politics in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, he said the *résumé* was an interesting and instructive one. If it was realised that their profession was in danger from certain causes as long ago as 1881, how much greater must that danger be in 1905, when it is still found desirable and highly necessary to frame such a measure of protection as that recently before the House of Commons? Mr. Collie also referred to direct parliamentary representation, hoping chemists would give a hearty response to the invitation about this. He supported the suggestion that a joint meeting should be held annually in Aberdeen of the various Aberdeenshire local associations. A discussion took place, in which Messrs. McGregor (Ellon), Cruickshank (Fraserburgh), Gäll (Fraserburgh), Milne (Fetterangus), Jameson (Fraserburgh), Milne (Maud), Low (Fraserburgh), and Tocher (Peterhead) took part. The

meeting favoured the return of a pharmacist to Parliament, the institution of a Preliminary examination by the Pharmaceutical Society, and on the insistence and maintenance of a professional status for pharmacists. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Collie for his presidential address.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Mr. John Milne (Fetterangus) was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. J. F. Tocher (Peterhead) was re-elected Secretary, and Mr. Alexander Milne (Maud) Treasurer. The usual after-meeting was held.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on November 8, Mr. George S. Woolley (the President) in the chair.

NEW MEMBERS.—The names of several gentlemen were submitted for election to the Association.

RECENT MEETINGS.—The President said the meeting in the Memorial Hall was well attended, and there was a higher tone about the gathering, which he thought had proved beneficial from a pharmaceutical point of view. Mr. Woolley also referred to the Bishop of Manchester's remarks in regard to company trading, and, speaking of the application of these to the sale of poisons, said it would pass the wit of man to furnish a reason that could be deemed satisfactory why companies could think of the well-being and safety of the public. As his Lordship pointed out, the duties of directors are inevitably concerned with profits and gains, any sense of responsibility to the public being non-existent in their minds.

POISONOUS PLANTS.—Mr. William Wyatt, F.L.S., then gave a very interesting lecture on this subject. He showed a large collection of herbarium specimens on cards, and with the lantern pictures of plants and the localities from which some of them are regularly gathered, and other places where they used to be profuse. Mr. Wyatt's descriptions of the specimens, their nature and properties, uses, etc., were instructive and entertaining. The nearness of certain medicinal plants to the old homes of the monks of the Middle Ages was a significant fact. During his lecture Mr. Wyatt said that the game laws were made by landlords for landlords, and by the same rule the laws of pharmacy should be made by pharmacists for pharmacists.

The President thanked Mr. Wyatt for his lecture, and was very glad to see they had a better attendance than usual, but wished they had had more of the younger element. Mr. Kirkby supported the President, and expressed his satisfaction with the lecture. Mr. Wyatt was accordingly thanked by the meeting.

SOME FURTHER WORDS.—Mr. James Grier referred the lecturer to the derivation of the word "papé," which had been given as of Celtic origin, and suggested it might be Sanscrit, which Mr. Wyatt admitted. Replying to a question by Mr. Kirkby, Mr. Wyatt said he could not at the moment give the exact definition of the word "aconitum." Mr. H. Garnett offered some observations as to experiments which had been made with hellebore, and also as to the active principles of aconite.

FUTURE PHARMACY LEGISLATION.—The President called attention to the articles on this topic in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, as to which a communication had been received from the Editor. It was a very big question, said Mr. Woolley, and a month would be a more suitable time to go through it than an evening. The articles raised many serious questions, and had been puzzling the brains of pharmacists for the last sixty years or more. He did not think they could throw much light on it that night. Still, he should be glad to hear anything members might like to say. By tacit consent the subject was postponed, and the meeting terminated.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE opening meeting of the twenty-eighth session of this Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, November 8, at 9.15 P.M., Mr. Alexander McCutcheon, President, in the chair.

THE APPOINTMENTS of Mr. E. Osmond Rowland, 117 Princes Street, as Secretary, and Mr. David Murray, 32 East Preston Street, as Treasurer, were confirmed.

REPORT OF THE SUMMER SESSION.—The Secretary said that

four excursions and one indoor demonstration had been held, and had been attended by a gratifying increase of numbers. Much excellent work had been done, and the session was very successful.

REPORT OF THE PRIZE COMMITTEE.—The first prize, value 2l. 2s. (a class ticket admitting to a full course of instruction in the Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy), in the McLaren prize competition was gained by Mr. A. F. Stronach with 89.5 per cent. of marks, and the second prize (value 10s. 6d.) by Mr. John Haig with 81 per cent. of marks. The Dott physics prize (value 1l. 1s.) had been gained by Mr. J. Hoppenstein with 80 per cent. of marks. Mr. D. B. Dott then presented his prize (Watson's "Text-book of Physics" and Mellor's "Higher Mathematics for Students of Chemistry and Physics") to Mr. Hoppenstein; and Mr. J. R. Hill presented the McLaren prize to Mr. Stronach. The second prize, given by the President, was presented *in absentia* to Mr. John Haig, who has left the city, and consisted of "Diseases and Remedies," Proctor's "Manual of Pharmaceutical Testing," and "Practical Methods of Urine-analysis," of the C. & D. series. The President expressed the thanks of the Association to Mr. Dott for the great interest he took in their work, and for his kindness in coming to present the prize. He then proceeded to deliver the inaugural address, taking as his subject

MILK: ITS NATURAL AND CONTRACTED MICRO-ORGANISMS AND PASTEURISATION.

Mr. McCutcheon commenced his paper by a brief reference to the part which bacteria and other micro-organisms take in the rôle of life, describing how they grow and are propagated. Milk is an ideal food for micro-organisms, and it contains more of them than any other liquid in common use as food. To them are due the rapid changes which take place in milk once it is drawn from the cow. The principal sources of infection are the animal, the milk-vessel, the air, and the milker. The cow secretes bacteria-free milk. At the end of a milking there is always a residue of milk left behind in the teat. This portion forms the fore-milk of the succeeding milking. It is always rich in bacterial life, because the interval between milkings permits of rapid bacterial growth. The first jets of fore-milk contain as many as 100,000 bacteria to the c.c., chiefly composed of *Bacillus acidi lactici*. This alters the nature of the subsequent milking so materially that the first few jets should be discarded. Mr. McCutcheon mentioned the contamination which arises from the skin and hair of the animal, then dealt similarly with other sources of contamination, and, in speaking of preventive means, said the first practical necessity is scrupulous cleanliness. Immediately after milking the milk ought to be taken to a cool place, artificially cooled if necessary, because new milk is at a temperature most suited for the growth of micro-organisms. Milk kept undisturbed inevitably becomes curdled, despite all care, through the influence of *Bacillus acidi lactici*. Of the means for the preservation of milk, he condemned chemical agents, and preferred the physical. Filtration by means of fine gravel and sand is excellent for removing dirt and a large percentage of micro-organisms. This is largely practised on the Continent, and is of immense value where large quantities of milk are dealt with. The only difficulty that arises in sterilising the filter-bed. Freezing has also been advocated, but it does not kill micro-organisms, and it separates the cream. Heat is the best method. Absolute sterilisation consists in heating milk under pressure above boiling-point. This destroys every micro-organism and spore present, and the milk keeps indefinitely, but it acquires a semi-cooked flavour. Partial sterilisation or pasteurisation consists in heating milk to 154° to 158° F. for half an hour and cooling rapidly. Milk treated in this way keeps sweet for two or three days, and is free from all pathogenic and the greater number of non-pathogenic micro-organisms. Its digestive properties are not destroyed, and it is pleasant to the palate. For all practical purposes pasteurisation is the best means of fulfilling all that is required in the preparation of milk for infant's or invalid's food. The methods in use for pasteurising milk are many. Manufacturers have placed upon the market simple apparatus, easily cleansed and easily controlled, but where expense is an obstacle, the following simple plan is excellent for all ordinary purposes. Having secured a number of clean bottles, one of which will contain as nearly as possible the amount of milk required for one meal, fill them with fresh milk, and plug with cotton-wool. Then take a clean pan and place a piece of flannel in the bottom of it, in order to keep the bottles off the bottom of the pan. Next place the bottles in the pan and fill the pan with warm water up to the same level as the milk in the bottles. Then place on a fire and heat until the water is

almost at boiling-point and remove from the fire. Cover with a clean cloth, and allow the whole to stand for half an hour. Remove bottles of milk and cool rapidly, and then store in a cool place. When a bottle has been emptied, wash it thoroughly with cold water, drip, and place it in a hot oven. It will then be ready for use whenever necessary. Where larger quantities of milk are required for daily use the following simple method is equally effective. Pour the milk to be pasteurised into a covered earthenware jug, which has previously been thoroughly scalded with boiling water, and place the jug in a pot half filled with water. Bring the water to the boiling-point and continue the heat for fifteen minutes. A little intelligent care on the part of the operator will show that a few pints of milk can be pasteurised with almost no trouble or expense.

Mr. McCutcheon next dealt in detail with micro-organisms which occur, or may occur, in milk, and concluded by remarking that pharmacists are almost daily applied to for advice as to the manner in which wholesome milk can best be procured. They should therefore endeavour to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with this subject by the study of bacteriology and hygiene.

On the motion of Mr. J. Tait, Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Dott, supported by Dr. Coull and Messrs. C. F. Henry and A. Currie, the President was cordially thanked for his practical address.

The Secretary intimated that it has been arranged to hold an Association ambulance-class if a sufficient number enter their names.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

At the meeting held on Friday, November 10, Mr. W. McKinnell presided in the absence of the President (Mr. Mayger). The great part of the meeting was devoted to discussing

THE FUTURE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that it would be a pity to allow the Association to drop. It had done good work and had been very useful, and considering the number of members the attendance was bad. There seemed to be a feeling among some members that the Pharmaceutical Society had not done much for country chemists; but now that there were associations in all parts of the country it would be more in touch with the country chemists, and he felt sure they would do their level best for them. (Hear, hear.) Then there was that old sore of the stores. Personally he took no account of these people; they were here, and they were bound to stay.

Mr. A. Armitt agreed that the stores were past their decision, while the future of the Association, he thought, rested with the younger members.

Mr. Donald McKinnell argued that the Association was not in a prosperous condition; while, so far as the Pharmaceutical Society was concerned, he maintained that it was of little help to country chemists. In his capacity of Divisional Secretary some three or four months ago he reported to it a case where poisons had been purchased from an unregistered man, but no action had been taken beyond acknowledging his letter. Reverting to the condition of the Association, he expressed the opinion that if three or four of the older members were to resign there would be no Association, because most of the others took only a very superficial interest in it. The fact was the Association was not supported as it ought to be.

Mr. Rolfe spoke of the good the Association might do in the matter of earlier closing. Mr. Dennis also urged the advisability of maintaining the Association, and Mr. O. T. Ward proposed a resolution to this effect. Mr. Armitt seconded.

Mr. Cowdery (Hon. Secretary) remarked that the future rested with the younger chemists.

Mr. Lucas offered to commence a series of papers by reading one in reply to one recently contributed by Mr. Ward on poisons.

Mr. Ingle argued that the younger chemists could not manage their affairs in an Association without the aid of the more-experienced chemists. The Chairman alluded to what had been done by the Association in regard to earlier closing, and Mr. Ward's motion was unanimously adopted.

SHOP-HOURS ACT.

The Secretary read a letter from the Town Clerk asking for the opinion of the Association as to putting the pro-

visions of the new Shop-hours Act into force in their trade. The Chairman said the Act does not apply to chemists so far as the sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances is concerned. Mr. Dennis and Mr. Rolfe having spoken briefly and favourably of the Act, the Secretary was instructed to reply that the Association is awaiting the action of other trades in the town before deciding on any procedure.

West Ham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at Earlham Hall, Forest Gate, E., on November 9, Mr. J. H. Matthews, Vice-President, in the chair.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—A resolution regarding the date when alterations of prices should come into force was passed, on the proposition of Mr. Parker. The wholesale prices should, it was suggested, come into force immediately upon the publication of the "Anti-cutting Record," while the date when the retail prices should be made compulsory should be fixed by the Council of the P.A.T.A.

COMMERCIAL STANDARDS.—Mr. W. Forbes then proposed the following resolution:

The West Ham and District Chemists' Association, having duly considered the many hardships endured by chemists throughout the country in consequence of the technical prosecutions that have taken place under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, whereby much time and money have been lost by chemists in defending themselves against the differences of opinion expressed by experts regarding the standards of purity of certain crude drugs and galenicals—these prosecutions being unnecessary for the maintenance of the essential object of the Acts, that of the protection of the public from fraudulent vendors—do herewith petition the Pharmacopœia Committee to declare, finally, that the British Pharmacopœia standards are those to be recognised as between chemists and medical men only, and not as standards applicable under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; and, further, the W. H. and D. C. A. recommend the committee to take such action as may seem best to assist in appointing a board of reference to deal with the standards of crude drugs and galenicals to be observed as between drug vendors and the public. Such standards to be submitted for official recognition by those administering the law under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

In moving this resolution, Mr. Forbes said the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts of 1875 and 1879 were framed for the protection of the public against vendors attempting to fraudulently sell food and drugs "not of the nature, substance and quality" demanded, and from their inception have been the means of protecting the public against sophistication in the existing state of commercial morality; but, side by side with the zeal of inspectors in detecting fraud under the Acts, has grown up a desire to press prosecutions of a highly technical character against chemists whose commercial integrity ought never to have been questioned in a criminal court. These prosecutions have not always been *bonâ-fide* cases for the safeguarding of the public, and he gave examples of cases which demonstrate this fact.

The resolution was carried.

EARLY CLOSING.—Mr. Mitchell inquired whether anything had been heard respecting the early-closing petition. Mr. Matthews said he sent it to the District Council for Leyton, and he understood some of the chemists in the district had been written to. Mr. Forbes said his firm received a letter and sent a suitable reply.

AMMONIA-MAKING.—After the ordinary meeting Mr. R. R. Clapp gave a demonstration on the manufacture of ammonia, illustrated by lantern-slides. The lecture was much appreciated by all present. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Soper, Mitchell, Blades, and Parker took part, and hearty votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Clapp for his lecture, and to Mr. Weston for the loan of the lantern. The President reminded the members of the Association's visit to Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney's Laboratories, which is fixed for November 23.

Wolverhampton Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on November 8. Messrs. Gibson (in the chair), Alcock, Phillips, Forster, Coleman, Willcock, Stanway, Fellows, Dunn, Coombe, and Goodwin were present. Votes of sympathy with Messrs. Warner and Weaver, who are ill, were passed.

The President called on Mr. Alcock to give a paper,

"A PHARMACEUTICAL DIFFICULTY—THE INSTABILITY OF SOME SOLUTIONS."

After defining a solution and explaining the popular errors concerning such liquids, Mr. Alcock proceeded to say that almost all liquid preparations of the B.P. are included in such a definition. Dividing the paper into two groups, galenical and chemical, he referred to the former the following preparations, which deteriorate on keeping: Acetum scillæ, aqua chloroformi, aqua laurocerasi, glycerinum amyli, glycerinum plumbi subacetatis, injectiones, liquor arsenicalis, liquor bismuthi, solution of eserine, syrup. codeinæ phosphatis, oleum phosphoratum, fluid magnesia, syrup of ferrous iodide, the official esters, and the ferric iron solutions. It is not allowable to add preservatives to these; at least so it has been ruled by the local magistracy; therefore suggestions with regard to their preservation cannot be used without official sanction. The principal suggestion was the addition of cinnamon to such tannin-containing preparations as cinchona, kino, krameria, and catechu. Among the chemical examples of instability the following were taken from the B.P. Appendix: Solution of albumen—for this benzene acts as a preservative; glycerin suppositories were suggested as a ready means of making gelatin solution. Well boiling the solution retards the decomposition of mucilage of starch. For oxalic acid solutions thymol appears to be the favourite preservative. Official solution of tartaric acid contains alcohol, which is expensive; a saturated solution was suggested in its stead, with some crystals remaining at the bottom of the bottle. In the case of potassium acetate solution, that formed by the deliquescence of the salt appears to keep well. Solution of litmus is unstable when kept in well-stoppered bottles with exclusion of air and light, but will keep well if stoppered with a plug of cotton-wool. For keeping prussic acid, inversion of the bottle in a jar and keeping in the dark was Mr. Schacht's method. The same plan is best for chlorine, bromine, and iodine water. Solution of ammonium sulphide presents a sorry spectacle after keeping some time, especially if the stock in the bottle gets very low. Flakes of sulphur are precipitated, the liquid becomes water white, and its chemical value nil. The addition of free acid is good for solutions of copper sulphate and ferric salts. Potassium ferrocyanide solution requires a research to elucidate the changes that take place on keeping. Among the products of decomposition there will be found ferrocyanide. Alkaline solutions of potassium iodide keep better than the neutral or slightly acid ones. Tartar emetic, whether in aqueous solution or as antimonial wine, does not keep well. Ferrous sulphate solutions are most difficult to preserve, the best method being to have a saturated solution with a layer of crystals in the bottle. It will be found that with weaker solutions oxidation rapidly follows. For the preservation of sulphuretted hydrogen water the suggestion was made of adding a few drops of carbon bisulphide; the same method acting as a preservative of volumetric solution of sodium thiosulphate. Magnesium sulphate solution develops a curious green, fungus-like growth, which increases in time, and is best prevented by well boiling and cooling the solution, plugging the flask with cotton-wool during the latter operation. In place of the ammonio-sulphate of magnesium solution Mr. Alcock recommended a similar one prepared with magnesium citrate, to be preserved in bottles which withstand its vicious action on glass. Mr. A. E. Johnson, of the Wolverhampton public analyst's laboratory, has published a formula, which he says keeps well. He begins with magnesia, forms the chloride, and completes in the usual way.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Alcock was passed at the conclusion of the lecture.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held on November 14, at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, Mr. Clement Fielding (the President) being in the chair. There were present Messrs. W. E. Smithies (Elland), J. Patchett, W. R. Fielding, Harry Hebden, J. W. Tiffany, H. C. Brierley, J. Swire, S. W. Bowness (Ripponden), G. M. Cobb, and Percy Swire (Secretary).

THE LATE MR. BREARLEY.—Reference was made by the President to the death of Mr. J. Brearley, of St. James'

Road, Halifax, which occurred the previous week. The deceased gentleman was well known among the chemists of Halifax and district. The Secretary, in supplementing the President's remarks, said he had already, in the name of the Association, sent a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased.

THE PROPRIETARY SECTION SCHEME.—Mr. Percy Swire again brought up the subject of forming in connection with the Association a "proprietary section." He urged the following principal points: That the Association should become proprietors of various articles or goods bearing registered titles, and that, as has been previously suggested, a start be made with a malt-and-oil preparation. He stated that since last meeting the President had been obtaining samples, and their values had been estimated by him. The price at which this preparation can be bought in bulk shows that an additional charge of 2s. per dozen for advertising purposes would not make the retail price prohibitive. In the discussion which followed Mr. H. Hebden said, although the idea is undoubtedly a good one, it would, he feared, be a difficult thing to get all chemists to push this particular preparation, bearing a title, as though it were their own. He was also of opinion that the demand for the malt-and-oil preparation is not so great as to warrant the experimental position advocated in this scheme. He thought some article costing less money, for which there is at the present time a greater sale, would be more likely to succeed. Mr. W. E. Smithies was of opinion that "children's powders" or "headache powders" are articles which allow more liberal scope for a tentative scheme than the one proposed, and that those powders already on the market do not receive the serious competition which the smaller profit allowed to the retailer demands that they should. He was of opinion, for instance, that the makers of children's powders have their goods retailed at too small a cost to the maker, and that if the Halifax Association began the scheme with something of that description the article would be such as to secure the goodwill of the retailer. (Hear, hear.) Mr. G. M. Cobb urged that, if it were desired to have a proprietary article which would bring customers, children's powders would have the desired effect, and he agreed generally with Mr. Smithies' remarks, and went on to suggest that a pill which would oppose those at present retailed by people who do not recognise the value of the P.A.T.A. would be certain to receive the goodwill of members of that association. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Percy Swire, replying on the discussion, said it was necessary to insert the name of some article in connection with a scheme like that, and cough-mixture was suggested. This was taken too literally, and some members had objected to the scheme because they themselves packed something of that description which had a sale and which they were anxious should not be interfered with. Clearly the general view of that meeting is that if a start is made with a preparation which chemists generally do not themselves pack, the idea will prove successful. But he was anxious that a start should be made with something which would appeal to every retailer—hence, so far as he was concerned, it is immaterial whether a malt preparation or children's powders is adopted. His only objection to powders was that being sold in small quantities, though the percentage of profit is large, its amount is necessarily small, and it is the amount of profit a chemist makes and not the percentage which pays his rent. (Hear, hear.) Mr. W. E. Smithies proposed, and Mr. H. C. Brierley seconded, that the Secretary be instructed to consider the children's powder scheme as the Association is anxious that the idea should not be discarded, preference being given to an article of small cost. The resolution was carried unanimously.

JURY-LISTS.—Mr. Cobb brought to the notice of the President the fact that all the chemists and druggists in the district have been placed on the jury-lists. Such a thing has never happened before in the history of the Association. Some rather severe comments were made.

Festivities.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

A SMOKING-CONCERT was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday, November 14, Mr. R. H. Marshall (President) in the chair. About forty members and friends attended, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The musical entertainment was provided by a party organised by Mr. Charles Mackay, he being assisted by Mr. Chris Edmondson, Mr. Jack Taylor, Mr. J. C. Shaw, and Mr. J. Eckersley, with Mr. Herbert Taylor as accompanist.

B.B. Cricket Club.

THE annual dinner in connection with Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.'s Cricket Club was held at Kohler's Restaurant on November 10. Mr. C. W. White was in the chair. After the dinner a concert was held at which the Chairman presented the batting prize, a silver cup specially made for him in India. The trophy, of handsome and unique design, was won by A. Burghes. The bowling prize, given by Mr. J. Farries, was won by Captain Dealtry. To stimulate the energies of the cricketers Mr. White promised another cup for next year, Mr. Michell promising a second batting prize. A bowling prize was also promised by Mr. E. J. Reid, an old secretary of the cricket club. The evening was one of the most enjoyable and successful in the history of the club, mainly owing to the genial and generous Chairman, who was supported by Messrs. Reid and Bryant. The chief items in the musical section were the contributions of Messrs. Fawcett and Haley as tenors, and Mr. Boiella as baritone. "Auld Lang Syne," in time-honoured custom, brought a most pleasant reunion to a close at about 11.30 P.M.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A SUCCESSFUL hot-pot supper and smoking-concert in connection with this Association was held on November 9 at the Bear's Paw Hotel, Lord Street, Liverpool. One hundred and twenty members and friends were present, under the chairmanship of Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, and all enjoyed an excellent supper. The only toast of the evening was that of "The King," given by the Chairman, who remarked that it was very appropriate to have this toast on the birthday of the Sovereign, who had honoured one of their local medical men by conferring on him a knighthood. After the toast had been honoured musically, songs were given by Messrs. Hesketh, Fisher Jones, Alsop, Webb, Gill, Syd. Evans, O'Neill, and R. Brown, a banjo solo was given by Mr. Will Collins, some excellent imitations by Mr. Crossley-Holland, and recitations by Messrs. Nairne and Richard Brown. The accompanists were Messrs. Kennison and Hassall. A good deal of credit for the success of the concert was due to the new Secretary of the Association, Mr. Harry Martin.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE annual reunion took place on November 9 in the Restaurant Frascati, the Chairman being Mr. George E. Pearson (general manager Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), and an enjoyable and, towards the close, somewhat lively evening was spent. About two hundred of the members and their friends were present, among them were Messrs. G. F. Merscn, E. S. Horsey, S. Mote, F.R.P.S., Ford, Dickson, Gamble, A. Tweedie (St. Bartholomew's), W. J. Wallace (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), C. Hodgkinson (Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward), Rogers (Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.), A. J. Ward (Idris & Co., Ltd.), C. Martin and Richard Carter (S. Maw, Son & Sons), H. Hickey and Sydney Jamieson (Parke, Davis & Co.), and T. W. Williams (Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.). The more notable items on the successful programme provided by Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough were exceedingly clever, and the concertina playing of Mr. Percy Honri and songs by the old friend of the Association, Mr. S. Jamieson, were delightful. Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Pearson said the members of the Association were not so numerous as they

Mr. Joseph Hindle, 76 Copy Nook, Blackburn, has resumed the secretaryship of the North-East Lancs Chemists' Association, in place of Mr. Garland, and all communications for the Association should be sent to him at the above address.

ought to be in a large city like London. If only a quarter of the chemists' assistants in London became members, the Association would be the most influential body of assistants in the world, and would have a more important voice in pharmaceutical affairs.

Southwark Cricketers Dine.

THE members of "Davy Hill's" Cricket Club held their ninth annual dinner on November 11 at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Mr. C. A. Hill presided, and a very successful musical programme, arranged by Mr. H. Trotter, was enjoyed by the company present. An excellent dinner was provided, to which full justice was done, after which the several toasts were honoured. The Mayor of Southwark (Mr. J. O. Devereux) proposed the toast of "The Club," which was responded to by Mr. H. S. Collins, who called attention to the pleasing fact that the President, Mr. Arthur Bowdler Hill, although retired from business, still took a practical and kindly interest in the club's welfare. Mr. S. R. Pearce, in proposing the toast of "The Firm," dwelt upon the rapid advance made by the firm within the last few years. Mr. C. A. Hill, in his reply, spoke of the cordial relations existing between the heads of the firm and the employes. He was very pleased that the Wholesale Chemists' and Druggists' Cricket Championship Cup was won by "Davy Hill's" C.C. in 1905. Songs, banjo solos, and a ventriloquial entertainment were provided by friends, prominent among whom were Messrs. Arnold Lewis, R. F. S. Edward Amore, and L. H. M. Nelson. The only cause for regret was that Mr. Alan Hicks was prevented from being present. During the evening the Chairman presented prizes to Mr. G. T. Symons for highest batting average and to Mr. G. Tombs for best bowling average during the past season.

An Optical Dinner.

THE British Optical Association held a dinner at the Treccadero Restaurant, W., on November 15, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Association. There were eighty persons present, these including many ladies. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Allan, of Blackburn, the newly elected President. The toasts following the dinner were interspersed with music, but before the programme was commenced the President announced that regrets for absence had been received from, among others, Lord Burnham, Hon. Alban Gibbs, and Colonel T. Davies Sewell (Spectacle-makers' Company), and Sir Henry Kimber and Mr. J. R. Cornish (President of the Society of Chemist-Opticians). Mr. C. Hyatt-Woolf proposed the toast of "The Association," and claimed some share in encouraging its healthy growth by criticism. The President, replying to the toast, said that the meeting at which the British Optical Association was started was held on February 28, 1895, there being twelve persons present. The circular convening the meeting was sent out by Mr. Robert Sutcliffe, who was influenced, he believed, by a suggestion previously made in the "Optician." Slowly the Association has grown, until now the certificated members number 378, and in addition there are 600 persons registered under the enrolment scheme. The policy of the Association is "protection and education." The speaker also paid a tribute to the work of the Optical Society and the Northampton Institute in promoting optical education. A strong point was made of the fact that the British Optical Association is independent of all control, and the members have the power of veto. Members are also encouraged to give their opinions freely, and so contribute to the advancement of the optical industry by having all sides of a question considered. At the end of his speech the President, on behalf of the members, presented the outgoing President, Mr. W. M. Dunscombe, of Bristol, with an illuminated address to commemorate his services to the Association. Mr. Dunscombe, in acknowledging the tribute, gave some interesting reminiscences of his early years, which well showed the difficulties opticians formerly had in obtaining efficient instruction. The other toasts were "Kindred Societies," "The Ladies," and "The Guests." Mr. Aitchison, replying for the first of these toasts, appealed for money to make up the grant given annually by the optical

industry to the Northampton Institute; some twenty guineas is needed to make up the usual grant of one hundred guineas.

At the Cafe Royal.

THE Dinner Committee of the Western Chemists' Association provided an excellent repast and entertainment for their members at the Café Royal, Regent Street, W., on November 15. The newly elected President, Mr. W. J. I. Philp, was in the chair, supported on the right by Dr. W. M. Moott and Dr. Lanyon Owen, and on the left by Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. John F. Harrington, Mr. Albert Cooper, and others. The Chairmen at the spur-tables were Messrs. J. W. Bowen, E. White, and B. Middleton (Secretary). The company numbered about 180 and included Dr. Cooper, Dr. W. H. Martindale, Messrs.



MR. W. J. I. PHILP.

John C. Umney, A. J. B. Cooper, Donald Watson, E. Linstead, and C. C. Weld (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), H. Hickey and S. Jamieson (Parke, Davis & Co.), W. Carter, C. T. Martin, and Dixon (S. Maw, Son & Sons), A. H. Solomon (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), E. F. Shackelford (Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz, Ltd.), B. M. Winkel (Oowana, Ltd.), and Williams (Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.). After the loyal toast had been duly honoured Mr. E. White proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," dealing with the subject from two aspects, political and educational. He said politics were in a condition of fermentation at the moment. The President might be likened to a meteor surrounded by various satellites shooting all over the country. After an eulogy of the Society's officers Mr. White went on to speak of education, examination, and benevolence. Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), in reply, touched upon the divergence of opinion which existed in pharmacy regarding political affairs, and said with regard to the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts that all the parties interested are willing to confer with representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society to see that no vexatious prosecutions should take place. He had had the opportunity the previous evening of meeting the President of the Society of Public Analysts, and it was agreed that they would have another meeting soon to find a *modus vivendi* for the better working of the Acts. It is to be hoped, and he might say it was practically agreed, that public analysts before recommending any prosecution which might be considered debatable and would confer with an advisory committee. He (the President) also had the word of a high official of the Government Medical Department to the effect that the Government were entirely in accord with pharmacists on the question. They desired the Acts to be put into force with every propriety, but there was no wish to force in any way anything unfair upon pharmacists. With regard to pharmaceutical politics generally, during the last two years he had moved about the country a good deal and had met men of different opinions and who probably had different interests to serve. Some men were for higher education only and others were prosecuting entirely the commercial side of pharmacy. Between these two extremes there was a considerable section (to which he himself belonged) who believed in education and commercialism as well. The prevalent opinion outside the Society regarding the grievances with which pharmacy is burdened might be summed up in the remark made to him more than once recently: "Why should you seek for Bills or anything of the sort to settle your grievances when you have the remedy in your own hands? The qualified men need only refuse to be exploited by the unqualified." He thought there was a good deal in such an attitude. In spite of the hopelessness of securing a Pharmacy Act, or probably an Act of any kind during the coming session of Parliament, the Society had resolved to again introduce the Pharmacy Bill. After touching upon the amendments to their Acts sought for by

medical men, Mr. Robinson concluded a very interesting speech by saying that retail pharmacists had been advised by their friends in the wholesale trade to make their own preparations in order to be able to guarantee their purity. This, he said amid much laughter, was advice which the pharmacist could not afford to ignore. Mr. Albert Cooper proposed "The Western Chemists' Association" and the Chairman replied. "The Visitors" was submitted by the Chairman, and Dr. W. M. Moott made a very humorous response. The last toast, "The Dinner Committee," was given by Mr. J. H. Mather (Godalming) and responded to by Mr. Burton Middleton (Hon. Secretary). During the evening an excellent musical programme was contributed, the artistes being Miss Jessie Wood and Miss Hamilton Smith, Mr. Walter Ludlow, Mr. Arthur Mortimer, and Mr. Bert Meredith.

Personalities.

ALDERMAN W. A. WRENN, chemist and druggist, of Taunton, has been appointed a Governor of Bishop Fox's School for Girls.

MR. L. L. STROUD, chemist and druggist, Tewkesbury, informs us that he was an unsuccessful candidate for municipal honours at the elections last week.

MR. D. T. EVANS, chemist and druggist, of 1 High Street, Margate, has been appointed by the Town Council as a member of the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board.

MR. MARSHALL K. WATT, manager of The Dispensary, Singapore, who has spent a few months in the old country, joins the *Himalaya* at Marseilles this week *en route* for Colombo, where he will resume his journey east by the *Delta*.

MR. GARRAD BAKER, chemist and druggist, who was for many years partner with his late brother, Mr. C. P. Baker, as chemists, in High Street, Chelmsford, has just resigned his position as Secretary to the Chelmsford Race Committee and has been presented with a massive silver salver by the committee, suitably inscribed.

MR. JOHN C. UMNEY, F.C.S., as Chairman of the Chemical and Drug Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, has issued to the trade particulars respecting the Milan Exhibition. British exhibits are being arranged by the Chamber, and those interested should address the Secretary, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

MR. RICHARD MOSS, a student at the Dewsbury Technical School, and son of Mr. Albert Moss, pharmaceutical chemist, Westgate, Dewsbury, has just been awarded a King's prize on the result of the examination in advanced inorganic chemistry, held recently by the Board of Education. Only a few of these prizes are offered annually, and they are awarded for exceptionally good work. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Moss, sen., won a similar prize when a young man.

In our issue of January 28 (p. 130) we reproduced a clever sketch by Miss E. Proby Adams, a daughter of Mr. H. G. Adams, chemist, Newport, Salop, and we now learn that Miss Adams, who is a pupil at the Slade School, University College, London, has achieved further distinction. At the School it is the custom to award two prizes for the best pictures on a given subject painted during the holidays. The first prize, 25*l.*, is given by the College, and the second, 15*l.*, given by the head professor. Miss Adams sent in a picture, and the second prize was divided between her and a male student.

MR. MOSES NEALE, chemist and druggist, of Sherston Magna, was the defendant in an action brought by a Malmesbury accountant named Fenton, who sought to recover 5*l.* 10*s.* for making rates for the parish of Sherston during 1904. Mr. Neale was overseer for the parish, and the plaintiff asserted that defendant would see him paid for his services. The defence was that Mr. Neale never instructed the plaintiff, and that it was the duty of the Assistant Overseer to make the rate. The Judge observed that application had been made for payment to the Assistant Overseer, and as there was no direct promise given by defendant that he would pay there would be judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, LTD., offer to send to any of our readers on application a sample stick of their marking-paint for sheep and cattle.

METAL-POLISHING PASTE in any desired style of packing is offered in the advertisement of Messrs. Martin Bros., 15 St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C.

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & SONS have introduced a liquid substitute for court-plaster put up in bottles, each bottle being enclosed in a neat nickel-plated case. The article retails at 6*d.*

WINDOW-MODELS.—MR. W. B. Cartwright, Beeston, Leeds, offers to send to any of our readers on application particulars of life-like models for advertising the chemist's own specialities.

PHYSIOLOGICAL TINCTURES.—MESSRS. EVANS, GADD & CO., LTD., inform us that the physiologically standardised tinctures referred to in this column last week are of British Pharmacopœia strength.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., in addition to their other Liège Exhibition awards mentioned last week, have received a special gold medal for the "intellectual and moral development of workers."

CAMWAL, LTD., are now offering, for Christmas trade, ginger-ale in champagne bottles, "Vinrube," and other tasty beverages, as to which full particulars can be obtained on application to the headquarters or any of the branches.

MERCK'S LIST.—MR. E. Merck, 16 Jewry Street, E.C., publishes a complete list of chemicals, reagents, minerals, and drugs which he manufactures or prepares. The list is supplied to retail chemists, but the goods are only obtainable through the wholesale trade. The names of wholesale houses stocking Merck's chemicals are sent out with the list, but a system has been inaugurated by which urgent goods can be had direct from Merck's and invoiced through a wholesale firm.

LAMBKIN'S INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI.—Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Lambkin, R.A.M.C., in the course of a paper on the treatment of syphilis ("B.M.J.," p. 1254), speaks highly of the value of intramuscular injections of mercury. He gives formulæ for various preparations, including a 10-per-cent. metallic mercury injection containing lanoline. Mr. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., supplies this in 1-oz. W.M. stoppered bottles.

"TRUTH," in referring to the familiar Virol poster depicting a child before and after taking a course of Virol, says: "I am glad for once to be able to assure the sceptical that the poster in question is neither more nor less than the exact record of indisputable fact. The photographs of the child who is depicted in the poster were taken by the medical superintendent of a London infirmary, under whose charge the youngster came."

"PRACTICAL ADVERTISING."—The annual Press directory published by Messrs. Mather & Crowther, Ltd., New Bridge Street, E.C., has just been issued. It is a book of nearly 700 pages, measuring 10×7½ in., and contains lists of all the newspapers, journals, magazines, and directories published in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, as well as a directory of bill-posters. Specimen advertisements and an article entitled "Progress and Profit" fill up the book and cannot fail to be of interest to those who spend money in advertising.

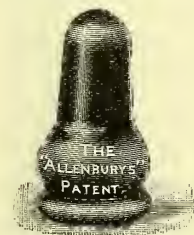
SHOP-FITTINGS.—MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & SONS, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C., send us a handsomely produced book containing illustrations of pharmacies recently fitted up by them. Some twenty plates prepared from photographs are given of the interiors and exteriors of some recently-fitted shops, showing the originality and style of the work turned out from Maw's factory. Chemists contemplating alterations or fitting up new premises should write for a copy of the book under review—it is entitled "Modern Pharmacies."

LIGOZONE IN NORTH DAKOTA.—We have received from the British Ligozone Co., Ltd., 60 Wilson Street, E.C., too late for inclusion in our correspondence pages, a letter regarding a paragraph in our issue of September 9. The company have ascertained that the order made respecting

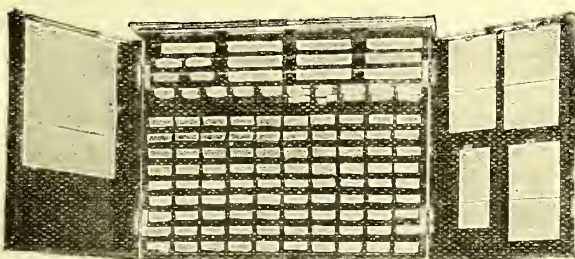
the sale of Liquozone was brought about by the Anti-adulteration League, influenced by "a trade competitor" of the Liquozone Co. As soon as the Liquozone Co. of Chicago heard of the North Dakota affair, they approached the proper authorities, and the embargo was removed so quickly that the sales of Liquozone were not stopped.

THE CHRISTMAS-CARD SEASON is just beginning, and those chemists who make photography a side-line should not fail to get a copy of the catalogue of Christmas greeting cards issued by Messrs. Houghtons, Ltd., 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., and 74-78 York Road, Glasgow. There are thirty-six pages in it, printed on art paper, and it contains over fifty half-tone engravings of the cards, which are excellent representations of the originals. Judging from the samples which the makers have submitted to us, these are as good in value as they are excellent in style and artistic production. They are just the thing that amateurs want, and they solve a difficulty which many people have in getting something quite personal in Christmas greetings to their friends.

THE TERROR OF THE TEAT appears to have been completely scotched by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., who have introduced a teat for their modernised old-fashioned feeders which will not pull off. Mothers who have found baby busy with a teat in its mouth and the bottle somewhere else know what might have happened, and there have been many attempts to keep the teat and bottle together. This Messrs. Allen & Hanburys have accomplished in a quite simple manner, the rim of the teat being rounded inside as well as outside, so that the glass rim is gripped tightly, and one may pull the teat until it tears, but it does not come off. The teats are made with one hole and one, three, or five leech bites, and they retail at 4d. each.



"CLIMAX" LABEL-CABINET.—Those who are dissatisfied with their present system of storing labels should inquire into the merits of a new label-cabinet which Messrs. James Townsend & Sons, Exeter, are putting on the market. The "Climax" label-cabinet has ninety spaces for slip-labels, ten for circles, and twelve for dispensing-labels. The recessed door can be used as convenient store places for pre-

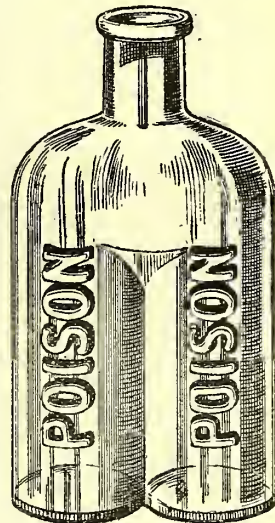


scription-envelopes, business-cards, and billheads. The cabinet is made of teak, and measures (including base) 18½ inches wide, 14 inches high, and 4 inches deep—a size which is convenient for standing on the counter. The divisions between the labels are sufficiently thick to allow of the titles of the labels being stuck on. The cabinet costs 26s.

RODAGEN.—There has been a demand for this article this week, in consequence of Dr. George R. Murray's mention of it in the Bradshaw Lecture on Exophthalmic Goitre. Mr. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., supplies it. It is an advance upon the serum prepared by Moebius from the blood taken from sheep several weeks after thyroid-ectomy. He reported favourably upon its effect in exophthalmic goitre when given in 5-minim doses three times a day. Lanz, working on similar lines to Moebius, considered that the milk of an animal from which the thyroid gland had previously been removed would contain the same substances as the serum, and might, therefore, be used instead. Lanz obtained good results in the treatment of six cases by this method. The best method of carrying out this treatment appears to be to employ the fresh milk from a thyroidless goat, the whole of the milk of one goat being

consumed by the patient in the twenty-four hours. When the fresh milk cannot be obtained, the dried milk may be employed instead, and is sold under the name of "Rodagen." Dr. Murray mentioned a case he had treated successfully with 1-drachm doses, gradually reduced to ½-drachm, thrice daily. The drachm dose proved to be too large (producing convulsions), but with the half-drachm the patient apparently recovered.

THE TWIN POISON-BOTTLE which is figured in this note has been designed by a medical practitioner, who knows from experience how patients, nurses, and others are prone to pick up the wrong bottle, and are sometimes even oblivious to the significance of the familiar hexagonal bottle. The new bottle is at the bottom and the back like two ordinary round phials stuck together, and in the front there is just space at the top to hold a label. When one picks up the bottle it feels exactly like two, and that fact alone should arrest attention in the dark, while in the light the appearance of the bottle, as well as the shape, bring accident down to the irreducible minimum. The bottle is suggested as one specially suited for hospital wards, and for wholesalers sending out poisonous tinctures, as well as for general use in dispensing and retail trade. The manufacturers are the Twin Bottle Co., and they make them in green actinic and cobalt blue glass, as well as in any desired colour. They are stocked by the leading wholesale sundries-houses.



MR. J. HERTZ, who is still well known in the drug-trade as a partner in the business formerly carried on by Messrs. Hertz & Collingwood, has again returned to the fold, so to speak, after some years away from the drug-trade. As Hertz & Co. he has started business at 9 Mincing Lane, E.C., having secured the agencies for the following: Levico Water (all the world except the European Continent), the Haleflor Co., Doberan (essential oils, floral extracts, and ground essences), Carl Martin, Vienna (friction gloves and sanitary bandages), Ferdinand Neruda, Buda Pest (vegetable roots and drugs), and Carl Koch's Nachfolger, Frankfurt (packages of all kinds for sample post). For these Messrs. Hertz & Co. hold the sole British agencies. Mr. Hertz also informs us that Jensen's cod-liver oil, which had quite a vogue a few years ago, but was quiet while cod-liver oil was high priced, is again being manufactured, and the whole of London is being billed about it this week.

CHRISTMAS PERFUMES.—Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, E.C., have just stocked a series of French made and packed perfumes which are specially adapted for Christmas trade. The feature of these is that they are all, irrespective of price, put up in stoppered bottles, and each bottle is enclosed in a characteristic box. Thus the Russian violets box is covered with violets outside and with pretty silk inside, although the price is but 19s. per doz. The cheaper line (9s. 6d. per doz.) is in similar style, and sufficiently rich in appearance to require comparison before the difference is noticed. We note that Fougère d'Alsace is a sweet-pea aroma, which appears to grow in strength after the solvent evaporates. Messrs. Barclay also offer another Christmas line in the shape of Japanese mat-sachets at 2s. per dozen. These have an interior strongly scented base, wrapped in Japanese crepe paper tied with a ribbon, and each one has affixed such words as "Kind Thoughts" and "Remembrance" stamped out from a sheet of—gold, we were to say, but gilt material is the correct expression.

THE production of arsenic in the United Kingdom during 1904 amounted to 976 tons (5,719½), against 902 tons (5,533½) during 1903.

Recent Wills.

BUCKTON.—Mr. George Bowdler Buckton, Weycombe, Haslemere, Surrey, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.C.S., who died on September 25 last, aged eighty-eight, left estate valued at 5,760l. 6s. 3d. gross, and by his will of September 16, 1887, with two codicils, he left his household effects and the use of his residence and the income from his residuary estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Buckton, for life, with remainder to her children. He appointed the funds of the marriage settlement to his younger children, his eldest son, Mr. William Woodyer Buckton, being already provided for; but he bequeathed to him 200l., his mathematical and scientific instruments, and his collection of natural-history specimens and the family portraits in oils. His son is also to have the option of purchasing the testator's residence on the death of Mrs. Mary Ann Buckton for 15,000l.

FULFORD.—Application was made at Brockville, Ont., on October 31, for probate of the will of the late Mr. George Taylor Fulford, of that town, who died in Newton, Mass., on October 15, from injuries received in a motor accident. The estate is valued in the aggregate at \$4,820,019.74, of which \$74,610 is in real estate, the balance being bonds and debentures, \$1,907,578; stocks, \$2,633,725; mortgages, \$24,820; insurances, \$100,000; promissory notes, \$15,000; household furniture and other personal effects, \$58,500. The will is dated February 12, 1902, and has two codicils, one dated November 15, 1902, and a second October 13, 1905, the latter being made at Newton, Mass. The executors are the Toronto Mutual Trust Corporation, and they have full power to manage and control the whole estate, and are directed to continue the business of G. T. Fulford & Co., by converting it into a joint-stock company as soon as possible. The income from the business is to be treated as capital from year to year and added to testator's private investments. A period of accumulation of ten years is provided for, at which time 10 per cent. of the total amount of the estate, so long as the 10 per cent. does not exceed \$400,000 in all, shall be set apart out of the personal estate to be paid to the Brockville General Hospital, for the purpose of establishing a home for indigent Protestant old women, residents of Canada, provision being made for the board of the inmates by an endowment fund. The sum of \$25,000 is also left direct to the Brockville General Hospital; and the will further provides that in default finally of all descendants the estate shall revert to the Brockville General Hospital. Mrs. Fulford is given the use of Fulford Place and all contents, together with \$25,000 per annum during her life. Each of the daughters is to receive \$12,000 a year until the age of twenty-five years, and each shall be provided with a house if she shall so desire, not exceeding the cost of \$50,000, to be settled on them and their children. Although the will was drawn before the birth of George Taylor Fulford, jun., it provided that Fulford Place shall be settled on him, together with \$10,000 per annum for its maintenance in perpetuity, so far as the law allows, and in case he shall die without issue, then the property go to the daughters in succession of age. As each child attains the age of twenty-five years, he or she is to receive one-third of 90 per cent. of the income of the estate, exclusive of the income from the business, and at the end of ten years one-third of the income of the estate after all annuities are paid. Annuities and bequests are made: Mrs. C. McNish and Mrs. E. L. Hitchcock, sisters, \$50 per month; John H. Fulford, brother, \$75 per month; H. B. Fulford, William H. McNish, Charles McNish, G. P. McNish (nephews), Harry Schetier (cousin), and George Fulford Harson, of Schenectady, sums from \$1,000 to \$5,000. On the death of any of the children without leaving issue, their share shall revert to the estate. Should any child die leaving children, such children will be entitled to his or her share in the capital of the estate. Captain J. Mallette, an old servant, is given \$50 per month during his life. In the codicil made October 15, at Newton, an annuity of \$10,000 per annum was made to the widow for maintenance of the testator's yacht *Magdalena*, which shall also be paid to the son should he desire to keep her in commission in later years. It is directed that A. C. Hardy, solicitor, a son-in-law, shall receive an amount up to \$50,000 as a loan, should he desire to go into business, and the same amount is to be loaned to George A. Sherriff in case he should desire to go into business. Mrs. A. C. Hardy, a daughter, is left Thornton Cliffe, the property adjoining Fulford Place.

HEYWOOD.—Probate of the will of Mr. Mark Cann Heywood, of 25 Muswell Hill and of the firm of Messrs. Ford, Shapland & Co., of 6 Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields, chomists' printers, a native of Winkleigh, Devon, and a prominent worker in the Congregational Church, who died on June 8, aged fifty-four, has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Eliza Heywood, and to Mr. William Eastwood, of Red Lion Square, the estate being valued at 1,952l.

Medical Gleanings.

BERI-BERI.

THIS mysterious tropical disease now seems to be properly understood. The investigations of Dr. Hose indicate that it is due to eating mouldy rice. A germ in the fungus which constitutes this mould is the poison. The beetle found in the rice destroys its nitrogenous properties, and those for whom it is the staple diet get so little nourishment out of the rice—suffering from "nitrogen-starvation"—that they are particularly susceptible to the poison. Experiments are now being made at Cambridge, under Professor Sims Woodhead, with a view to determining exactly what the poison is, and the results will be published shortly. If, as is confidently supposed, they confirm Dr. Hose's theory, the mystery hitherto underlying the aetiology of beri-beri will finally be dispelled.

INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION OF MERCURY.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. J. LAMPEKIN, of the Military Venereal Hospital, states in the "B.M.J." (November 11, p. 1254) that the intramuscular method of administering mercury in syphilis must be given the greatest credit for the better way syphilis has been treated in the service. The method was first introduced in the Army in 1888. Like all new methods, it met for many years with much opposition; but it has gradually worked its way into favour, until it has asserted itself as the best and by far the most convenient means of carrying out continuous treatment, and has become fairly general throughout the service. He has not the slightest doubt that it is only a matter of time for it to become absolutely the general mode of treatment. He gives the following notes and formulæ as to the preparations of mercury used:

The *perchloride* was the salt originally suggested as an injection in syphilis. The best preparation is:

Hydrarg. perchl.	...	...	gr. xxxij.
Ammon. chloridi	...	...	gr. xij.
Aquæ	...	...	3j.

mx. as an injection every third day.

The objection to the perchloride is that its action is slow and unreliable, and injections of it cause pain and local irritation.

Sozoiodol of mercury is used as follows:

Sozoiodol hydrarg.	...	...	gr. v.
Sodii iodidi	...	...	gr. x.
Aquæ	...	...	℥200

mx. to mxv. to be given as a daily injection.

Reaction is very slow and uncertain, and its injection causes much pain.

Benzoate of mercury requires large doses, and needs the addition of cocaine to prevent the almost intense pain which it causes.

Binioidide of mercury has been used extensively in Paris as an oily solution. It possesses no advantage over the soluble salts already named, and has all their disadvantages.

Calomel.—The prescription found to be best is as follows:

Calomelanos	...	...	gr. x.
Paraffin. liq. carbol. (2-per-cent.)	...	...	3ss.

mx. to be injected once a week.

Calomel is absorbed very quickly and is very active, but it is intensely painful, and is objectionable as an injection in all ordinary cases of syphilis.

Salicylate of mercury is one of the most extensively used insoluble salts; it is especially in favour in the North of Germany and Vienna. It is used as a solution in ol. amygdalæ (1 in 10), but its reaction on syphilis is not nearly so well marked or as rapid as that of calomel or metallic mercury.

Metallic mercury is used as an injection in syphilis in the form of a cream, the composition of which Lieut.-Colonel Lambkin (from many experiments made for him and by him both in the tropics and elsewhere) has arrived at the following as the best formula:

Hydrargyri	...	...	3ss.
Adip. lanæ anhyd.	...	...	3ij.
Paraffin. liq. carbol. (2 per cent.)	...	...
ad	...	...	3v. (by volume)

Finished product equals gr. j. in mx.

mx. as a maximum dose once a week.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 16.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals is by no means active, and although changes are fairly numerous, they are of no great moment. Among chemicals there is a fair amount of activity, but business in certain heavy lines of German chemicals is difficult to effect, owing to the fact that manufacturers on the Continent are exceedingly busy attending to home consumers' wants. Such articles as soda hyposulphite, calcium chloride, soda sulphate, calcium carbide, acetic acid, muriate of ammonia are therefore scarce on the spot, and supplies are only coming forward slowly. Iodine is weak and quinine is inactive. In drugs, Persian galls are extremely scarce, and in certain grades of Persian tragacanth a large business has been done. Soudan acacia gum is tending lower, in sympathy with Egypt. Both Persian and Turkey opium are also easier inclined. Chamomiles are very firm. Menthol is still under a cloud, and is lower again. Among essential oils the chief movement of interest has been in star-aniseed oil, which has advanced several pence. Citronella oil, on the other hand, is tending easier, and peppermint oil is firm but quiet. The following are the principal alterations of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aniseed oil, star	Aloes, Curaçao	Acacia gum (Soudan)	Golden seal (c.i.f.)
Hyposulphite of soda	Castor oil	Cinchona	Menthol
Potash	Sassafras- bark	Citronella oil	Tragacanth
permang.		Cubebs	Turpentine
Shellae		Opium	
		Resin	
		Wax, Japan (spot)	

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, November 16:—Refined camphor, agar agar, and star-aniseed oil are firm. Turpentine, menthol, and quinine are dull of sale.

PARIS, November 16:—A drop of about 50 per cent. has taken place in the price of iodine owing to competition on the part of outsiders. All iodine compounds have been reduced accordingly.

NEW YORK, November 16:—The market is quiet. Opium is slow of sale and a little easier at \$3.15 per lb. Quinine has been reduced by the makers to 19c. per oz. for American. Menthol is dull of sale at \$2.75 per lb. Refined camphor is very firm at 82c. per lb. Copaiba is lower at 28c. per lb., and lycopodium is easier at 55c. per lb. Grindelia robusta is active at 8c. per lb., and wild-cherry bark is firm at 6c. per lb.

Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from November 8 to 15, inclusive: Acetic acid, (@ Rotterdam) 26 cbs., (@ Fredrikstad) 46; annatto (@ Colombo), 12; argol (@ Oporto), 42; arsenic (@ Oporto), 151; benzoïn, (@ Havre) 13 cs., (@ Singapore) 141 cs.; bromine (@ Hamburg), 40; cardamoms (@ Colombo), 49; cloves (@ Hamburg), 540; clove stems, 135; cod-liver oil, (@ Boston) 30, (@ Aalesund) 246, (@ Bergen) 43; drugs, (@ Ghent) 10 bls., (@ Flushing) 9; essential oils (@ Singapore) 25 cs., (@ Messina) 131 pkgs.; eucalyptus oil (@ Melbourne), 59; ipecacuanha (@ Singapore), 27; kola,

(@ Jamaica) 9, (@ Colombo) 48; lime-juice, (@ Dominica) 63 pkgs., (@ Trinidad) 8; lime oil (@ Dominica), 38; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 15 cs.; sarsaparilla (@ Jamaica), 7; soy (@ Hong Kong), 110 cks.; tannic acid (@ Hamburg), 13; tartar (@ Barcelona), 19; wax, bees' (@ Spain), 11; wood oil (@ Shanghai), 255 pkgs.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business in the heavy-chemical market continues to be much the same as lately reported, and, generally speaking, the trade is in a satisfactory condition. There is a very fair and regular demand at all the principal centres on home account, while export business is very satisfactory for the time of the year. Of course, there is a falling off in this latter department, but this is quite usual at this period. There is not a great tendency towards change in the values of products, but where such is present it is, as a rule, towards an advance rather than otherwise.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Most products in this branch are in steady request at unaltered rates. Forward business is not very heavy, but this is practically accounted for by the fact that more than an average volume has already been transacted. Bleaching-powder and ammonia-alkali particularly keep a very firm tone. Soda-crystals are steady and firm, and similar remark applies to caustic soda and salt-cake. For the latter good inquiries are at present in the market.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—At present there is little business of moment passing, and values have scarcely been maintained. Nominal figures are as follows: Beekton 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, Beekton terms 12*l.* 15*s.*, London 12*l.* 15*s.*, Leith 12*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, and Hull 12*l.* 10*s.*

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA are in steady request at old rates: Bichromate of potash, English and Scotch deliveries 3*d.* per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export 2½*d.* per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow. Bichromate of soda, English and Scotch deliveries 2½*d.* per lb., less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; export 2*d.* per lb. net, f.o.b. Glasgow.

LEAD COMPOUNDS are in better consumptive demand, and are improving in value. White acetate of lead 24*l.* 15*s.*, brown acetate 18*l.* 5*s.*, nitrate 25*l.* 10*s.* per ton Glasgow, and all less 2½ per cent.

RECOVERED SULPHUR continues on the scarce side, and, with a steady demand, well maintains its value at 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton in bags free on rails.

Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, November 15.

ARSENIC continues very firm, selling at 15*l.* per ton net.

COPPER SULPHATE has advanced to 23*l.* per ton for prompt delivery, and large sales are reported for January delivery at 23*l.* 5*s.*

ANISEED.—Russian continues to sell steadily at 26*s.* 6*d.* to 26*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., ex quay for near arrival. On the spot it is quite wanting.

TURPENTINE is easier at 49*s.* 6*d.* to 50*s.* per cwt.

HONEY.—Small sales are reported of Chilean pile 3 at 21*s.* 6*d.*, and 35 barrels pile 2 at 22*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

CASTOR OIL.—Good seconds Calcutta is firmer at 3½*d.* per lb. on the spot, and for shipment 3¾*d.* is wanted. First-pressure French is in small compass, and firmly held at 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb., and for shipment is very firm at 23*l.* per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles.

CARNAUBA WAX in more demand, the sales including waxy grey and medium at from 146*s.* to 160*s.* per cwt.

BEESWAX.—The sales include 60 packages Madagascar in store at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, November 14.

Business is looking up, but only a few articles show any strength.

ANTIMONY is unchanged at 70m. per 100 kilos.

ANISEED is firm at 55m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES are also firm at 10½m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR is very strong and scarce; the factories now ask 725m. and second-hand holders 720m. per 100 kilos.

COCAINE is very firm. A large business in crude has taken place, and the present value is 300m. per kilo. There is a report of a combination between the Bolivian exporters, and an advance in hydrochloride is shortly expected here.

CONDURANGO-BARK is firmer at 65m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX is quiet; grey is quoted 280m. and fine yellow 440m. per 100 kilos.

GOLDEN-SEAL is quiet at 14m. to 13½m. per kilo.

ERGOT on the spot is quoted 4m. per kilo., and forward 375m. per 100 kilos.

IPECACUANHA.—Cartagena is quoted 16m. per kilo.

JAPANESE WAX is firm at from 105m. to 106m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPodium is firm but quiet at 510m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is easier; spot is 19½m. per kilo, and near arrivals are quoted 8*s.* 5*d.* per lb.

QUICKSILVER is cheap at 146m. per bottle.

SENEGAL is quiet at 575m. per 100 kilos.
 SPERMACEI is firm at 265m. per 100 kilos.
 SUGAR OF MILK is quoted 112m. per 100 kilos.
 OILS (FIXED).—Castor is firmer, first pressing offering at 48m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver is unchanged at 88m. per barrel. Rape is steady at 48m. per 100 kilos., duty free. Chinese wood in barrels on the spot is 60m. per 100 kilos.
 OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Star-aniseed is dearer at 11½m. per kilo. Peppermint, H.G.H., is quoted 13½m. per lb. Japanese quiet on the spot at 10½m. per kilo, and forward is quoted 4s. 3d. per lb.

American Drug-market.

New York, November 5.

Interest in the municipal elections is responsible for lack of business activity, and the market has been tame and demand far from brisk. The undertone generally, however, is firm.

ALOE.—Curacao is in good demand, and firmly held at 6½c. Some small lots are available at 6¼c. Barbados is well held at 14c. in gourds.

CAMPOR is only offering in a small way at 77c., and a higher market is anticipated. Japanese, in cakes, is offered at 78c.

CASCARA SAGRADA is dull, and spot quotations are unchanged at 5½c. for new bark. Sales are very light, as most dealers are well stocked up for some time to come.

CITRONELLA OIL is offering at 40c. in bulk.

COCAINE is easier, and quotations have declined to \$5.25.

COD-LIVER OIL is arriving freely, and passing into consumers' hands. Spot values are unchanged at \$27 for prime Norwegian.

ERGOT.—Russian is firmer, with 42c. to 44c. asked for prompt delivery.

GOLDEN-SEAL (Hydrastis) is a little easier, and \$1.37½ will buy.

IPECAC.—Rio is maintained at \$1.80, as also is Cartagena.

JAPAN WAX is easier, and spot goods are offered at 13½c.

LYCOPodium moved upward in sympathy with conditions abroad, and 60c. was asked. At present 58c., and possibly 57c., would buy.

MANNA.—Small flake has advanced to 32c.

MENTHOL is nominally unchanged at \$3.00, but small lots are obtainable at \$2.85.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT has sold at \$2.40, and more is offered at this figure, though Western holders are asking \$2.50. H.G.H. is firm at \$3.10.

QUININE is in fair demand, but business is not very active, and dealers are not anxious to make contracts at present figures. Java is most in request, with second hands quoting at 18½c.

PINK-ROOT is very scarce, with 35c. asked on the spot.

VALERIAN-ROOT.—Belgian has advanced to 7c.

WAHOO-BARK is very scarce, and all available supplies have been bought up. The spot quotation is 40c., with none offering.

ACID, BORIC.—According to advices from Italy, Tuscan boric acid is tending firmer, and is in fairly good demand. Crystals are quoted 21s., powder 22s. 3d., and flakes 23s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f. In London crystals are quoted 22s. and powder 24s.

ALOE.—Curacao, for shipment from the United States, are quoted 32s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, "as imported." Fine livery Curacao is worth 55s. spot, being exceedingly scarce. Socotrine, in kegs, sells slowly at 82s. 6d. per cwt.

AMMONIA CARBONATE is unaltered at 3½d. per lb. in 5-cwt. casks for prompt delivery, but owing to the higher range of values of ammonia sulphate, makers are asking an advance for delivery next year.

ANISEED.—Russian is scarce on the spot, but good Mediterranean is offering at 28s. 6d. per cwt.

BENZOIN.—About 150 packages have arrived, including Sumatra, Siam, and Palembang. Sumatra continues in good demand at from 6l. upwards.

BLEACHING-POWDER.—The spot price for English or foreign is 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton, and for next year's delivery 5l. 5s. is quoted.

CAMPOR remains very firm, English refiners offering bells at 3s. 4d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

The exports of camphor from Japan during the eight months ending August 1905 amounted to 1,619,948 kin, against 2,300,173 kin and 3,092,986 kin for the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1905.

CANARY-SEED is quiet but steady; screened River Plate has been sold at 65s. per quarter. Turkish is offering at the same price, and Larache can be bought at 62s. to 63s., according to quality.

CANTHARIDES.—A small sale of Russian, ex the parcel offered at auction last week, has been made at 4s. 3d. per lb.

CHAMOMILES.—Belgian advices continue firm, first quality of this year's crop offering at from 90s. to 92s. 6d. per cwt., seconds 82s. 6d. to 86s., and thirds 78s. upwards, f.o.b. Antwerp. On the spot new flowers are quoted at from 82s. 6d. up to 95s., and old at 80s. per cwt.

CINCHONA.—At auction on Tuesday the small supply of 1,216 packages, chiefly Java and Calisaya, was offered, of which practically all sold at a shade easier rates, the average unit being 1d., against 1d. to 1½d. last sale.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
South American cinchona ...	602	602
Java cinchona ...	326	256
East Indian cinchona ...	86	35
Ceylon cinchona ...	47	47
African cinchona ...	155	155
	1,216	1,095

The following table shows the approximate amount of bark purchased by the buyers:

	Lbs.
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd. ...	41,594
Imperial Quinine factory ...	35,582
The Brunswick factory ...	19,790
The Italian and American factories ...	5,040
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ...	3,500
Druggists ...	19,506
Total quantity sold ...	125,012
Bought in ...	28,969
Total quantity offered ...	153,981

The prices paid were as follows: AFRICAN, good silvery quill 4½d., broken quill and chips 2½d. to 3½d. per lb. CEYLON.—Succirubra natural quilly stem chips 2½d. JAVA.—Ledgeriana stem chips 8½d. to 8½d., and branch at 7½d. Hybrid stem chips at 5d. to 6½d., branch 2½d. to 4½d., and root 4½d. per lb. EAST INDIAN, Ledgeriana, original stem chips, 3½d. Hybrid, stem chips 2½d., and branch 2d. Red, natural stem chips 2½d., branch 1½d., and root 2½d. per lb. SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, fair to good quill 4½d. to 7½d.; broken quill and chips 4½d. to 4½d. Soft Colombian, good bright small chips 5½d. to 5½d., ordinary to fair chips 2½d. to 4½d. per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on December 7 will consist of 7,977 packages Ledgeriana, 2,169 packages Succirubra, and 1,808 packages Hybrid, totalling 11,954 packages Java bark. Eight cases cinchona alkaloids and 3 cases Java coca-leaves will also be offered.

COLOCYNTH.—A fair business has been done in Turkey pulp at steady prices, but apples are neglected.

COPPER SULPHATE is firm at 23l. per ton, spot and to December, for guaranteed 98 per cent. to 99 per cent. pure. Liverpool brands are quoted 23l. to 23l. 5s.

CORIANDER is slow of sale. Five bags of old Morocco sold at auction last Wednesday at 30s. per cwt. Madras is quoted 25s., and English 32s. 6d. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is unchanged at 27s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco, and at 32s. 6d. to 35s. for Malta.

ERGOT has a firm undertone, as little is coming forward from Russia. Good new Russian is worth quite 1s. 10d. net on the spot, and for old 1s. 10½d., c.i.f., is quoted. New Spanish is still quoted 2s. 6d., c.i.f., and old crop at 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

FENUGREEK is very firm, owing to small supplies. Morocco is selling at 10s. 9d. per cwt., and for East India 8s. 6d. is asked.

FERRI AMMON. CIT.—The price has recently been reduced to 1s. 3d. per lb.

GALLS.—For shipment the quotation for Chinese is about 54s. per cwt., c.i.f. Persian is extremely scarce on the spot, and sales have therefore been of a retail character at extremely high prices.

GAMBOGE.—Further small sales ex the lot offered last week, have been made at 17l. for fair, slightly run Siam pipe.

GOLDEN-SEAL.—The market is weaker in the United States, under the influence of freer offers in the producing

districts. On the spot, however, 5s. 11d. has been paid, being firm.

GUM ARABIC.—The gum market in Cairo has been unsettled, owing to larger arrivals from the Soudan, which, being forced on the market there, have had the effect of reducing prices. This position is naturally reflected here, and buyers are holding off for the moment. The following are the quotations: Soft white selected Soudan, 41s. to 45s.; yellowish ditto, 28s. 6d. to 29s.; half-hard reddish, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; and Ghezitieh, 18s. to 20s. per cwt. Very full prices have been paid for near parcels of so-called Persian insoluble.

IODINE.—We refer to the position in our editorial columns. Pending the result of the meeting between the iodine syndicate and the iodide makers business is at a standstill.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet and unaltered. The 27 bales of East Indian are now warehoused, but the root is not quite so stout as previous consignments. Some 6 bales of good cultivated Minas, in large bales, have also arrived, so that the auction of this drug next week will be more interesting than usual.

JALAP.—Of high-testing root (10 per cent. to 12 per cent.) there is practically nothing offering, and 6d. per lb. is named as a likely price. The bulk of the stock here consists of low grades.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Firm at the recent higher range of values, 12s. per cwt., c.i.f. London, being quoted for good quality.

LINSEED is in fair request at steady rates for good qualities; for good Dutch, 48s. to 49s. per quarter is the price.

LIQUORICE-JUICE.—Pure in sticks is quoted 63s. per cwt.

MENTHOL is weaker, to the extent of 6d. per lb. on the spot, business having been done at 8s. 9d. to 8s. 7½d. for Kobayashi, the market closing with sellers at 8s. 6d. For arrival sales have been made at 8s. 3d. to 8s., c.i.f., for December-February shipment.

MUSK.—Advices from the Continent state that an advance of 10 per cent. has taken place in the Chinese market, but no appreciable difference has been made here as London has ceased to be an important market for this article. First pile thin blue Tonquin pod is obtainable at from 68s. to 70s. per oz.

OIL, CAMPHOR, is very firm at 48s. per cwt. spot for Japanese white essential.

OIL, CASTOR, is firmer. Hull make, for prompt and December delivery, is quoted at 24l. 7s. 6d. per ton for firsts, and seconds for December 22l. 7s. 6d. per ton; January-June—firsts 24l. 2s. 6d., and seconds 22l. 2s. 6d. per ton, delivered free ex wharf, London. Italian remains steady at from 33s. 3d. to 34s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., for medicinal water-white in tins in cases.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon is rather easier both for spot and shipment. Drums are obtainable at 1s. 8d., and tins at 1s. 9d. per lb.; while for shipment to the end of the year oil "passing Schimmel's test" is quoted 1s. 5½d., c.i.f.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The Bergen market continues very dull at 82s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest Lofoten non-congealing oil. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 12,738 barrels, against 6,634 barrels at the corresponding date of last year. For the whole country the total exports are not far from 34,000 of the 36,000 barrels produced this year.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS, sells steadily at 1s. 2d. per lb., spot, for B.P. oils.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—West Indian has been sold in a small way at from 7½d. to 8d. per oz.

OIL, OLIVE.—For guaranteed pure Tuscan oil the following prices are quoted: Extra cream 69s. 3d., cream 64s., extra subline 60s., subline 53s., and superfine 46s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f., in casks. From France, guaranteed pure in casks is quoted 5s. 7d. per gallon for Provence, down to 5s. 2d. for "surfine."

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Quiet and unaltered at 4s. 7½d. for Japanese dementiolised, 14s. 3d. for American H.G.H., and 10s. 6d. for Wayne County. To-day, Japanese has been sold at 4s., c.i.f., for December-February shipment.

OIL, STAR-ANISEED.—The advance continues, fair spot

sales having been made at from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per lb., the market closing firm at the latter price.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* is dearer at 17s. 7½d. in pipes, and 17s. 9d. in barrels, spot. *Rape* is firm at 24s. 6d. for British refined, and 23s. 6d. for ordinary brown. Refined *Cottonseed* is easier at from 17s. to 18s. 3d. *Coconut* is unchanged at 34s. for Cochin and 28s. 6d. for Ceylon. *Lagos Palm* is 29s. 6d. *Turpentine* has declined 3s. to 3s. 6d. on the week, closing at 45s. 7½d. per cwt.

OPIMUM.—All qualities are slow of sale, and prices of Turkey gum if anything are lower on the spot. Retail sales of Persian have been made at easier rates, including good Persian at 17s. per lb.

ORRIS.—On account of a very poor crop in the Verona district prices of orris in Italy have advanced about 20 per cent. in a very short time. The entire output is not expected to exceed 90 tons, whereas in 1904 the crop amounted to about 120 tons, and in 1903 from 600 to 700 tons. The reduction is due partly to the inundations in the Verona district in June, and partly to the more extended plantations of sweet turnips, which to the farmers give a far more remunerative return than orris. Prices, however, are still relatively cheap, and good flavoured selected Florentine root can be had at 27s. 6d., selected 25s., small white selected 23s., sorts 22s. 9d., and small white Verona 18s. per cwt., c.i.f., gross for net.

OTTO OF ROSE.—A steady business is being done at unaltered rates, the price of finest being about 19s. 6d. per English oz.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—During the past fortnight the spot scarcity has become more pronounced, and prices have advanced quite 1s. per cwt., agents quoting 36s. per cwt. net for small crystals in kegs.

POTASHES.—Since the present high prices have ruled the demand has materially lessened. Montreal are quoted 31s., first American at 30s., and seconds at 29s. per cwt.

QUININE.—Rather more inquiry is noted this week owing to the fact that the United States has been endeavouring to secure cheap parcels. Actual business, however, is extremely small, with sellers of the usual German brands of sulphate at 8¾d. per oz. For comparatively new make 9d. to 9½d. is asked.

During the eight months ended August 1905 the exports of "quinine, quinine-preparations, etc." from Germany amounted to 88,600 kilos., against 112,000 kilos. and 110,600 kilos. for the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1903.

ROSE-PETALS.—Foreign to come forward are offered at 2s. to 2s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f.

SARSAPARILLA.—Twelve bales of genuine grey Jamaica, 12 bales of Guayaquil, and 6 large bales of red native Jamaica have come to hand this week.

SASSAFRAS-BARK of root is scarce on the spot, while from New York 7½d., c.i.f., is quoted.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Mexican is quoted on the spot at 23s. per cwt., and fair sales have been made at about this price. Small sales of Smyrna roots have also been made at full values.

SHELLAC is dearer and in more demand, a fair spot business having been done. TN Orange has now advanced to 183s. per cwt. for fair free, on which basis sales have been made. For arrival the sales include about 500 cases TN Orange for October-November shipment at 178s. to 181s., c.i.f. For December delivery TN has been sold at from 179s. to 184s., and March 185s. to 186s., these prices showing an advance of about 8s.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE is very scarce on the spot and from the works, makers quoting 6s. 6d. per cwt., ex wharf, for 5-ton lots of German make. It is reported that one of the English makers has recently ceased to manufacture, and on this account it is thought prices will advance.

SPICES.—At auction no Jamaica *Ginger* was offered. Good Cochin in cases was bought in at 45s., and ordinary unasorted at 35s. to 37s. 6d. Rough Calicut was bought in at 25s., and washed Alleppy at 20s. to 22s. 6d. Tellicherry *Pepper* was bought in at 6d., and for Alleppy 5½d. was paid. Privately, fair Singapore is quoted on the spot at 5½d., and for arrival prices are easier. 5¾d. having been paid for January-March. Fair white Singapore, at auction, was

bought in at 8½*d.*; privately 8*d.* is asked, and 7¾*d.* for Penang. *Nutmegs* were steady and *Mace* quiet. Zanzibar *Cloves* were bought in at from 6½*d.* to 7*d.* for fair to good fair to the extent of 240 bales; 20 cases Amboyna sold at dearer rates, 1*s.* 4*d.* being paid for bold, but rather dark. Penang cloves are very scarce privately; a few could probably be had at 1*s.* 5*d.*, but 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* is wanted in some quarters. The speculative market for Zanzibar closed easier last week with a moderate business in January-March at 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.*, but this week prices have advanced ½*d.*, January-March having sold up to 6¾*d.* to 6½¾*d.* per lb.

TAMARINDS.—For good Barbados 17*s.* per cwt. in bond has been paid from second-hands, and more or less sour Antiguas are quoted 14*s.*

TRAGACANTH.—Although the market has been inactive to a great extent, some new arrivals of Persian, which were wanted, have met with attention, and several large parcels have been placed at somewhat lower prices.

TURMERIC.—Dearer for Madras, good bright finger having been sold up to 19*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and fair 17*s.* 6*d.* Cochin split bulbs are finding buyers at up to 8*s.*

WAX, BEES'.—Guaranteed genuine Italian, in various-sized cakes, in cases, is quoted 7*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* per cwt., c.i.f. London.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Spot sales have been made at 55*s.* per cwt., being easier, and for December-January shipment 51*s.*, c.i.f., has been paid for quantity, sellers now asking an advance, viz. 53*s.* for November-December shipment.

The exports of vegetable-wax from Japan during the eight months ending August 1905 amounted to 1,930,135 kin, against 2,505,683 kin and 2,447,039 kin for the corresponding periods of 1904 and 1903.

WOOD OIL.—Hankow is firm at 33*s.* per cwt. on the spot, and for shipment 31*s.*, c.i.f., is quoted by the importers.

London Cinchona-auctions (1906).

The following dates have been fixed for next year's auctions in London: January 23, February 27, March 27, April 24, May 22, June 19, July 24, August 14, September 11, October 9, November 13, and December 4.

Chinese Camphor.

Writing from Amoy, China, recently, Mr. George E. Anderson, U.S. Consul, states that the attempt of certain Japanese interests to maintain a monopoly of the camphor business in Fukien Province has been disastrous in many ways. The contract which gave these Japanese interests the exclusive right to buy camphor of the Chinese citizens of the province was secured about two years ago. Foreigners who had been engaged in the trade continued to send their Chinese agents into the interior to purchase camphor, and several of these agents were seized and their camphor taken from them. Upon complaint made at Peking the men were released, and later the provincial authorities indemnified the foreigners for the camphor. A few months ago the Viceroy at Fuchau announced that the monopoly would not be maintained. Meanwhile the Japanese interests concerned claim all advantages accruing to them under the monopoly contract, and the two conflicting interests will probably continue their dispute indefinitely, with more or less interference with the camphor business. In the last few years the exports of camphor from Amoy have varied considerably. In 1899 and 1900 no camphor was exported from Amoy through the Imperial Maritime Customs. In 1901, 25,500 lbs. were exported; in 1902, the year of the big boom, the quantity exported was 55,100 lbs.; in 1903, during the trouble over the monopoly, the export fell to 21,600 lbs., and in 1904 it fell still further, to 17,200 lbs. Of late a considerable amount of camphor has been brought down from the interior, and the exports during 1905 will probably show a substantial improvement. At present those in the business complain that not more than two-thirds of the value can be obtained from the Japanese monopolists for the camphor brought down. Indeed, there is reason to believe that one of the chief objects of the Japanese in seeking control of the camphor trade of Fukien Province is that they may regulate prices, so that the Formosan camphor market will not be unfavourably affected. They are able to manipulate matters in China at the present time in a way that works to their ends, even though the monopoly is not maintained.

Yokohama Trade.

The import and export trade of Yokohama (Japan's leading port) showed a considerable increase last year, in spite of the fact that the country was engaged in carrying on one of the greatest wars of modern times. The imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., into Yokohama in 1904 amounted in value to

366,686*l.*, against 272,223*l.* in 1903, and amongst them were the following:

		1904		1903	
		£	£	£	£
Carbolic acid ...	lbs.	684,245	16,085	693,652	15,415
Alcohol ...	gal.	449,314	33,311	415,331	27,175
Bismuth subnitrate ...	lbs.	69,531	23,195	34,392	8,139
Cocaine, hydrochloride ...				—	5,877
Essential oils ...	lbs.	30,884	7,525	—	—
Glycerin ...		431,224	10,884	284,449	7,596
Hops ...		141,497	15,276	96,652	7,520
Potash, bichromate of ...	oz.	488,812	6,284	—	—
Quinine ...		216,987	10,515	—	—
Resin ...	lbs.	1,865,665	6,086	—	—
Santonin ...		4,445	5,251	5,445	5,385
Shellac ...		104,807	9,449	—	—
Soda, ash ...		5,825,812	15,274	6,535,198	16,610
“ bicarbonate of ...		2,938,395	7,735	2,739,957	6,599
“ caustic ...		5,108,339	25,416	4,856,331	22,717
Alum ...		2,406,917	5,878	—	—
Antipyrin ...	oz.	474,839	9,076	—	—
All other ...		—	159,443	—	149,120
Total ...		—	3,6,636	—	272,223

The exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., from Yokohama were as follows:

		1904		1903	
		£	£	£	£
Ginseng ...	lbs.	350,304	28,611	455,617	27,810
Menthol crystals ...		135,817	76,870	62,861	51,811
Peppermint oil ...		116,553	27,923	54,764	16,048
Potash, iodide ...		54,731	21,474	19,003	6,142
Sulphur ...		2,976,405	5,303	7,002,866	11,731
Galls ...		288,631	5,211	—	—
Other ...		—	39,763	—	31,286
Total ...		—	205,165	—	144,833

Trade of Foreign Countries.

The monthly accounts of the commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions contain the results of the imports and exports for the first half of the current year. It is interesting to note that the United Kingdom is not the only nation whose exports have shown an increase, as the following table shows:

Country	Total Exports	Increase or Decrease
	£	£
United States ...	151,885,000	+ 14,379,000
Germany ...	129,467,000	+ 5,248,000
France ...	90,923,000	+ 5,270,000
Austria-Hungary ...	40,370,000	+ 3,309,000
Italy ...	31,508,000	+ 2,493,000
Switzerland ...	17,941,000	+ 975,000
Japan ...	14,319,000	+ 507,000
United Kingdom ...	155,706,000	+ 11,569,000

It will be noticed from the above table that the only country showing a decrease is Austria-Hungary, and that Great Britain stands second only to the United States, the cotton exports of the latter country having been on an exceptionally large scale.

MR. JOSEPH COPEN, olive-oil manufacturer, of Salon, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, has appointed Mr. John Mullett, of 49 Fenchurch Street, E.C., as his agent.

A CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM from Berlin states that three large potash-works at Walsen, Thuringia, and Duingen have been purchased by an English syndicate. Several Westphalian mines were also purchased by English capitalists recently, and the "Deutsche Zeitung" declares that speedy legislation is needed to prevent these purchases becoming a national danger.

ALCOHOL IMPORTS.—Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has made some recommendations to the Government with respect to the importation of wines and liquors from Europe. Among them is one to the effect that American consuls exact from British manufacturers a certificate on all invoices of goods sold for export to America.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

The New Position.

SIR,—I am informed privately that I did not sufficiently distinguish in my last letter between one qualified director and one qualified director who must be *bona-fide* managing director. I thought there was no ambiguity about my language on this head. One ordinary director who is qualified, but has no more control over a drug-business, or over the drug-section of a general business, than any other ordinary director, will not meet the case at all. Almost any company of any importance will concede one qualified director without any Act of Parliament; indeed, some of them have done that already for the look of the thing. In the interest of the public health it is absolutely necessary that the director in actual management of a drug company, or the drug-section of a general company, should be qualified. He must be no figure-head manager, but a man who actually controls the trade done in drugs, and draws the salary for doing so. I don't think it can be made any plainer than that. I understand there are some on the Council who still favour the idea of trying to get all directors qualified, while others would be content with one qualified director. We are past the time when there is any hope for the first idea; the second amounts to just nothing, unless the qualified man can displace the unqualified managing director who controls the business, which ought, in the interests of the people, to be controlled by a qualified man, and draws the salary which, in the administration of the first principles of justice, ought to go to the qualified man. I am quite aware that the Acts dealing with limited companies do not, so far, recognise the existence of a managing director, but in the case of companies dealing in drugs the managing director would have to be recognised, at least in so far as the drug-department is concerned. So much has been said by ignorant charlatans about "pushing business men" in pharmacy that even qualified men themselves are beginning to forget that the "pushing business" spirit, when applied to drugs, is a very real menace to the public health. We have all been forced to become more of "business men" than is seemly in pharmacy. It is the professional spirit in pharmacy that is the guarantee of public interest, and even safety.

Dumfries.

JAMES REID.

Some "Minor" Considerations.

In respect to the Examinations and Financial Condition of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

SIR,—My last letter broke off at the point where I stated that the number of those entering for the Minor examination for the first time under the ten-guinea fee had touched high-water mark. The new regulation came into force in 1901, and the new entries in 1905 reached a figure that in my judgment will never again be reached. The following table shows the approximate number of new entries and re-entries for the Minor since 1897, and the number of passes since 1898:

	First Entries.	Re-entries.	Passes.
1897 ...	715	835	—
1898 ...	629	1,079	535
1899 ...	725	1,125	552
1900 ...	829	1,120	548
1901 ...	423	1,095	497
1902 ...	574	1,014	469
1903 ...	583	1,145	524
1904 ...	522	1,038	584
1905 ...	—	—	468
	5,000	8,447	4,177
Yearly average ...	625	—	522

These figures are calculated on the entrance-fees, and they

approximate very closely with the pass percentages, so that they may be taken as fairly accurate.

The first point that appears quite clearly evident is that every candidate on the average makes two and two-thirds attempts at the examination before he succeeds in passing; in other words, out of every three candidates two pass at the third attempt, and one passes at the second attempt. It is common knowledge that after a candidate has entered for examination and failed, he continues to re-enter every three months till he gets through. Of course, there are exceptions, but generally speaking this is a true statement of the case. From this it follows that candidates as a general rule will succeed in qualifying within a year of their first attempt.

One would naturally suppose that when a candidate has paid his first fee he would carry out the programme to the natural end, and if such were the case we would find that, taken over a series of years, the number entering for the first time would be practically the same as that of the passes. But unfortunately this is not the case, as the above table clearly proves. Out of 5,000 candidates entering for the first time in the eight years from 1897-1904, only 4,177 passed in the eight years from 1898-1905; in other words, 823 candidates, or upwards of 100 a year, have not thought it worth their while to qualify. It would be interesting to find out what has become of these men, and why they have thrown up the sponge. Have they finally merged into the hopeless ranks of the unqualified? Have they given up the business in disgust, either from the lack of prospects for the future, or from some fancied ill-treatment at the hands of capricious or faddy examiners? It is difficult to tell; but the figures indicate clearly enough that they have not passed the examination.

But this leakage is not confined to candidates who have paid their examination fees; it begins before that stage is reached. The same law of averages applies in the relationship between Preliminary passes and Minor passes, with this difference, that we must allow an interval of five years in comparing one period with another, inasmuch as in many cases at least five years will elapse between the passing of the Preliminary and the Minor. Going back twenty years, and giving the respective figures for the two examinations, taking three periods of five years in each case for the sake of economising space, we get the following table:

	Preliminary Examinations		Minor Examinations	
	Total Passes	Annual Average	Total Passes	Annual Average
1886-90 ...	3,361	672	—	—
1891-95 ...	3,507	701	2,479	496
1896-1900...	3,772	754	2,598	519
1901-05 ...	—	—	2,542	508
	10,640	709	7,619	508

This table proves that of the students who passed the Preliminary in the fifteen years between 1886 and 1900, no fewer than 3,021 have remained unqualified, which is equal to an average loss of over 200 per annum. We have already seen that half of these entered for the Minor and gave up without passing—what has become of the other 100? Many of them have drifted into other businesses, some, and these the best of them, have gone on to the colleges and qualified as medical men, while others no doubt drag out a miserable existence as unqualified assistants.

Incidentally, also, the table proves that the theory that there are thousands of pharmaceutical students ready to pass the Minor has no foundation in fact. In your leading article two weeks ago you stated that "there were several thousand registered apprentices waiting to qualify before the Preliminary was altered." Doubtless you had in view the students who passed the Preliminary in the five years before 1900. But of the 3,772 who so passed, no fewer than 1,070, if the law of average holds good, will never qualify, and this leaves only 2,702 potential candidates. Of

this number 2,542 actually qualified during the next five years, so that it seems fair to assume that of this quinquennial batch of students there only remain 160 who still mean to pass the Minor. Add to these the 840 who have registered during the last five years, and we have a total of 1,000 assistants who may ultimately qualify. If all who have passed the Preliminary were still available and intending to qualify, there ought to be at this moment 5,000 students waiting to pass. I am confident, however, that there is not one-fifth of this number at present over twenty-one years of age who will ever qualify. Possibly there may be two or three hundred more who think they mean to pass, and many of them may be studying for that purpose, but that they will never get through the examination appears to me to be proved by the tables I have given.

The raising of the standard of the Preliminary examination has a two-fold effect. In the first place the dull boys are stopped at the start—they will never be able to register as students at all. Lads such as those who in the past just managed to scrape through the old Preliminary but never got any further, and these formed a goodly percentage of the total, will in all probability never attempt to satisfy, and certainly very many of them never will succeed in satisfying, the new requirements. This, indeed, was one of the avowed objects for amending the regulations—namely, to raise the standard by excluding duffers; most assuredly the policy of exclusion is a success, but whether the other object aimed at is being accomplished is another matter. Assuming that a better class of boys is being attracted into the trade, the question is will they continue in it? This leads up to the second point—namely, that the bright boys, such as those who have in the past gone into medicine, will still go in that direction, and in increasingly larger numbers seeing that they are now sufficiently well educated to begin with to satisfy the Medical Preliminary requirements. Furthermore it will be much more agreeable to register as medical students *at no expense whatever*, than it will be to register *at a cost of two guineas* as students of a business they do not mean to follow out, and consequently these lads will never register at Bloomsbury Square. In Scotland another element has come in to complicate the situation, for the Carnegie fund will undoubtedly influence students in their choice. The expense of maintenance and the class fees at a school of pharmacy for a year, together with fifteen to eighteen guineas as registration and examination fees, will go far, with the aid of Carnegie fees, to put a student half through his medical curriculum.

Putting all these facts together, that in past years only 508 young men per annum have thought it worth their while to qualify, that the more stringent examinations will deter many from entering who would have done so under the old conditions and thus reduce the supply, and that the more highly educated the young men are the greater the likelihood that they will go in for medicine—on all these grounds I think I am justified in assuming that the registrar may think himself an uncommonly lucky man if he ever succeeds in getting more than 400 students to register in any one year.

I shall be told that there are large numbers of apprentices who have entered the business during the last few years, many of whom may have all the necessary certificates, but who are delaying to send these up till nearer the date of the Minor examination. To this I reply that I am well aware that such may be the case, but even so, from my knowledge of the difficulty of getting apprentices in recent years, it will require all these and more to bring up the numbers to the figure I have given. If we could have counted on these 400 being forthcoming from 1901 onwards the position would have been so much less difficult; or even if they would start in and register at that rate now the prospect would be much less gloomy, but there is, unfortunately, not the least reason to expect anything of the kind. The "slump" in registrations that followed the false step of five years ago has been such that the entire number registered during these five years has only produced what I may call two years' normal supply, so that three years have practically been wiped out so far as the registration of potential Minor candidates is concerned.

I now return to the practical side of the question by saying that the inevitable result of this decrease in students will be that the surplus from registration and examination

fees will rapidly fall till it reaches a dangerously low point. The surplus in 1903 was 6,872*l.*, and this I regard as the high-water mark under the present conditions; in 1904 it dropped to 6,168*l.*; this year, I believe, it will not exceed 5,000*l.*; and next year it may drop to 4,000*l.*, by which time, unless some financial genius arises, the society will be swimming for dear life in deep water. Five years hence the surplus will have regained its normal level of something like 5,500*l.*, which I arrive at thus: 400 registration fees, 400 ten-guinea fees, 600 three-guinea fees, and 200 Major fees (if the new bait is attractive enough), making a total of 7,770*l.* Against this is the expense of examining the candidates—namely, 1,200 at 3*7s. 6d.* each, in all 2,250*l.*, leaving a surplus of 5,520*l.* This sum is the very utmost that the Society can ever again hope to "earn" from examinations under the present conditions, and they will be exceedingly lucky if they can manage to secure it within the next half-dozen years.

This is a most serious condition of affairs, and unless something very radical is done at once to stop the "rot" I would not like to say what will happen. For it is evident that if with a surplus of 6,200*l.* during each of the last four years the Society has been unable to pay its way, how is it to be done if the surplus drops to 1,000*l.* less than that figure? Moreover, the expenditure has in recent years been going up by leaps and bounds. The overflowing exchequer of 1899 and 1900, with a combined surplus of 15,000*l.* from examinations, turned some people's heads. They thought they had at last entered "the promised land" and expensive schemes were rushed into on the assumption that a huge surplus from examination-fees was a permanent asset. It will be an exceedingly difficult matter, indeed, to retrench to such an extent that both ends will meet. Can it be done? That is the problem that now faces the cheerful optimists at Bloomsbury Square.

Yours respectfully,

COSMOPOLITE.

A Suggestion for the Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—Perusing the *C. & D.* this morning, and as a victim of circumstances which I could not control, I was very much interested in your article re lack of Minor candidates. As a boy I did not receive a grammar-school education, but, unfortunately for me, was sent by my father to learn the business of a chemist and druggist; this was to have been taught me, but my master was the old-fashioned country chemist and utterly incompetent to teach an apprentice. My training consisted of learning to dust and wash bottles, deliver handbills, manipulate paraffin, lamb-food, and all that is unknown to city pharmacy, no time being allowed me for study, or any text-books. If I had not been bound body and soul to this alchemist (a mere mediæval guesser) I might have got free of the trade, or come across a man who was honest enough to tell me that my education was insufficient, and I was what is now termed an undesirable. If the Pharmaceutical Society really wish to do something to elevate the status of the trade, let them insert a clause in their Bill, and make it illegal for a youth to be employed as an apprentice by a chemist until such youth shall be registered by the Society as a student, for if he is not registered as a student how can he become an apprentice? Then only will they get well-educated men behind the counter. I daresay I voice the sentiments of hundreds of unqualified men who, like myself, have been fooled into the trade, and who would breathe a sigh of relief if they were well out of it, because, like myself, they see nothing but a life of drudgery and the workhouse before them.

Yours faithfully,

SHEEP-DIP. (119/5.)

Irish Apothecaries' Assistants.

SIR,—It has been decided (Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland v. McBirney) that persons holding the "assistant's certificate" of the Apothecaries' Hall may conduct the business of an apothecary in Ireland. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland did not appeal against this decision, although the proposal of the President that the case should be taken to the King's Bench was agreed to (*C. & D.*, April 15). The statement that "through the police not communicating the result for some days we were unable to appeal" (*C. & D.*, October 7) is incomprehensible, seeing that the case was of considerable importance and the "Council told the police to prosecute." In the face of the above decision it appears

childish to state that "the certificate of assistant to an apothecary has no legal standing." I agree with "Xrayser" that "Apothecaries' Hall cannot modify statutory terms to suit its own sweet will." Doubtless he will not contradict me when I say that the Pharmaceutical Societies are under the same disability, inasmuch as it is not within their powers to modify the statutory term "dispensing" or the title "apothecary," as contained in the Act of 1815. I do not find that you, Sir, have at any time said in so many words that the assistant's certificate issued by the Society of Apothecaries of London is worthless, but that you take the narrowest view possible is evident. In the Educational Number, p. 295, you say: "It follows that the holders of it are not entitled to dispense or retail poisons unless they are employed by legally qualified apothecaries, or act under the direct supervision of a registered medical practitioner or chemist and druggist"; and as any chemist's unqualified assistant, or errand-boy, or doctor's groom, or washerwoman may dispense or retail poisons, under similar conditions, for any doctor or chemist on the respective registers, may I ask you if you do not say, in other words, that the assistant's certificate is worthless? You do not require to be told that the pharmacy laws are for the protection of the public. If the assistant may safely dispense and retail poisons while employed by a legally qualified apothecary, would it be reasonable to say he is incapable of doing the same acts if employed by a chemist and druggist? "Hence," in the language of Blackstone, "it is that our lawyers with justice tell us that the law is the perfection of reason, and that what is not reason is not law." Neither do you qualify the statement by the editorial "in our opinion" it follows, etc., but give out boldly with all the apparent force of law what is simply your opinion. I have a letter from an eminent lawyer, in which he states: "If by legally qualified apothecary the Licentiate of Society of Apothecaries of London is intended, in my opinion if the assistant is legally qualified to dispense for the L.S.A. he is equally qualified to dispense for any other member of the medical profession." You are well aware the question is not entirely covered by the statutory law, but is one coming within the common laws by which England is governed. According to Fortescue and Blackstone, it is only by a twenty years' study of these that the *lex non scripta* as well as the statute law is to be acquired, and we can only get knowledge of it through its interpreters and oracles—the Judges. "For the cases on which no decision has yet been pronounced an unknown law exists, which must be brought to light whenever the Courts are called upon for their decision." Lord Mansfield, for example, when pleading as an advocate at the Bar, is reported to have thus expressed himself: "Cases of law depend upon occasions which give rise to them; all occasions do not arise at once. A statute very seldom can take in all cases; therefore the common law, that works itself pure by rules drawn from the fountains of justice, is superior to an Act of Parliament."

Yours, etc.,

A. S. A. (121/45.)

SIR,—Referring to Dr. Forshaw's letter in your issue of November 4, I observe that he fully goes into our grievances, and I certainly do think that the Apothecaries' Halls of London and Dublin should take some action in having our certificates recognised by the law, especially as they are only looked upon with contempt by the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. If they think our certificates are worthless, why is it they employ, in many establishments in this city, men holding the Hall certificate? and why is it that the men are often left in charge, if so worthless, while their qualified pharmaceutical chemist is not on the premises? Why is it that when they had the opportunity of prosecuting one of our men in the country they did not go on with their appeal, when the case was dismissed by the Magistrates in the country? It is my humble opinion that they were afraid to appeal; they dropped it believing that the Court of Appeal would dismiss same, and, knowing this, did not wish to incur expense. It would be interesting to learn how many of our critics ever passed any examination, matriculation or otherwise. They pride themselves on having been fortunate to be in business before the passing of the Pharmacy Act. If the assistants cannot use their certificates in either England or Ireland, I think it is high time that both the Halls of

London and Dublin should give over examining candidates for a certificate which we cannot make use of.

Yours faithfully,

Dublin.

MEDICO No. 1. (123/25.)

Determination of Arsenic.

SIR,—The endless discussions on the weak points in the Marsh-Gutzeit test and proposed modifications and improvements by its advocates are sufficient proof of its unsatisfactoriness for "determination" of such minute quantities. No such difficulties occur in our process, published in the journals for December 17, 1904—namely, precipitation of *all* the arsenic by modified Reinsch test, taking it up with bromine water, and finally volumetric determination by appropriately dilute iodine solution. The only point we have to add to our first communication is that the standardised iodine (about $\frac{N}{150}$) on keeping some weeks shows undoubtedly that iodine *does* decompose water like chlorine, and doubtless bromine, so that it is necessary to check it against standard arsenic (1 milligram in 10 c.c.). One of the many advantages of the process is that blank tests can be done side by side with the suspected sample without having to duplicate complicated and troublesome apparatus; and, as only a few cubic centimetres of liquid are operated on, it is rapidly performed. Two or three trials with a few hundredths of a milligram of arsenic will prove the surprising accuracy of the process of

Yours truly,

R. C. COWLEY,

JOHN P. CATFORD.

Is the P.A.T.A. Black List a Farce?

SIR,—A letter appeared in your journal a few weeks ago with the title "P.A.T.A. v. Stores," by "Red Robin," and the following week a reply by Mr. Glyn-Jones. I am sending you a few bills, the result of five minutes' run round my neighbourhood. Allenburys' spare feeder was obtained at Messrs. Boots, Ltd., Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., and Bruce's Drug-stores. The price charged in each case, you will see, was 8d.: P.A.T.A. price, 9d. An Allenburys' teat was purchased from Messrs. Lewis & Burrows for 3½d.: P.A.T.A. price, 4d. I should like to know what Mr. Glyn-Jones says to this. My impression is that there is much cutting of P.A.T.A. articles in a quiet way, and the P.A.T.A. black list appears to me a farce.

Yours, etc.,

RAD. RHEI. (122/30.)

[The receipts do not show at which branches the articles were sold, but this information has been supplied by our correspondent and conveyed to the Secretary of the P.A.T.A., who is very pleased to have the complete information. He took immediate action.—EDITOR.]

Associations and Store-chemists' Assistants.

SIR,—I do not think the letter of "Ajax" in your issue of October 28 should be allowed to pass. "Ajax," and those of like mind, are the type of person the craft could hear less of just now with impunity. I myself have not up to now worked for the "stores," but I may say *de primo* that every time I follow a controversy in your columns *re* the ethics of serving the "stores," the defender of the orthodox chemist makes such a poor show that I am each time pushed a little nearer the "stores' side of the see-saw. Looking at the matter from this point of view, "Ajax" would in his own interests be doing better to remain silent. But why do Boots' assistants degrade the craft? Can it be that long hours and uncomfortable indoor situations are an integral part of the chemist's craft, and that a lapse from the indenture is a crime? Or does "Ajax" think that Boots' men are bores and incompetents? If he persists in his present way of thinking one cannot wonder if he does imagine it so; but personal knowledge will teach him differently. Again, if "Ajax" has a strong case, surely friendly intercourse with the despised ones will be but a fine opportunity of turning them from the error of their ways. Perhaps there is no strong case; then why complain? Keep silent.

Yours truly,

FULMEN. (115/32.)

Legal Queries.

B. E. J. (125/69).—Your label comes within the terms of the exemption in favour of known, admitted, and approved remedies.

A. W. P. (120/37).—Any person may patent a medicine (if the subject-matter is suitable), but if it contain a poison the Pharmaceutical Society will oppose the granting of letters patent. There is no advantage in patenting a compounded medicine—in fact, the reverse, for at the end of fourteen years anybody may make and sell it.

J. C. K. (10/95).—A powder which is an entire drug is not liable to stamp duty for the reason that it is called, say, rose powder; but if a mixture, the phrase "My headache" would make it liable. It would not be liable if this phrase were reduced to "My head!" Your other label makes the preparation liable owing to the references to chilblains, croup, hoarseness, and sore throat.

Yorks (126/71).—A chemist is not legally bound to give a policeman the names and addresses of persons to whom he has sold poison. The proper attitude for a chemist to adopt in such matters is to wait for the subpoena which the police may serve upon him as a witness, and when called to give evidence he may hand up his poison-book for the Magistrate or Judge to inspect.

E. J. W. (123/9).—Quebec is the only province in Canada which absolutely declines to recognise the British Minor certificate as entitling to registration there, but no other province expressly recognises it, each case being considered on its merits. If you are proceeding to Toronto, you should take with you all credentials possible, including a photograph endorsed by a Magistrate, or a Canadian Government representative, that it is one of you—the person holding the Minor certificate. The Board of Pharmacy for Ontario may admit you to the final portion of the qualifying examination, but the law does not compel them to do so, and there is no right that you can claim in this respect.

Semper Eadem (129/52).—If a company in Ireland undertakes to compound and sell medical prescriptions, a registered druggist performing the acts, the druggist commits an offence under the Pharmacy Act. In Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland v. Sweeney the summons was dismissed because it did not charge the defendant with selling as well as compounding.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Ajax (117/49).—The ACID FOR BURNS to which you refer is picric acid. The solution employed is 8 grains to 1 pint of water. Gauze is dipped in the solution and placed on the affected parts.

J. B. (116/24).—(1) BUTTER FLAVOUR.—The active constituents of the preparation which you send, and which is used for flavouring sweets, are butyric ether and myristic acid. (2) PASTEURISING means heating a liquid by steam under pressure until all microbic life in the liquid is destroyed. Apparatus is obtainable for the purpose of pasteurising wines.

Rebate (1/95).—Your No. 1 COUGH-MIXTURE contains no ipecac. A similar mixture may be made by the following:

Acid. sulph. dil.	...	...	...	mX.
Potass. nitrat.	...	...	...	gr. x.
Oxymel. scillæ	...	...	...	ʒiv.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	mXX.
Inf. lini ad	...	...	...	ʒj.

M.

For No. 2 try the following as a SEDATIVE COUGH-MIXTURE:

Succ. hyoscyami	...	...	...	mXX.
Tr. stramonii	...	...	...	mXV.
Vin. ipecacuanhæ	...	...	...	mV.
Spt. chloroformi	...	...	...	mX.
Syr. simplicis	...	...	...	ʒss.
Sacchari usti	...	...	...	q.s.
Aquam ad	...	...	...	ʒj.

Inquirer (122/15).—It is 2½ per cent. of absolute ethyl nitrite that spt. atheris nitrosi contains. Liq. ethyl nitritis is made to approximate to it in strength.

W. B. (120/31).—Watt's "Art of Soap-making" (Lockwood, 7s. 6d.) is one of the most recent books. For analysis of soaps see Lewkowitsch's "Oils and Waxes" (Macmillan, 36s.).

F. C. H. (120/35).—You had better read our Educational Number, August 12.

R. & Co. (119/2).—CLEANING SCARLET COATS.—The following are the methods employed in the British Army (we quote from the 1904 Regulations as to clothing): "*Button or Hook Stains.*—Rub dry pipeclay over stained part and brush with a clean hard brush. *Oil and Grease Stains.*—(a) Rub stain with a small piece of scarlet cloth soaked with methylated ether, or (b) powder dry pipeclay over the part, cover with clean

blotting-paper, and press a hot iron upon the paper. Repeat until stain is removed. *Stains from Perspiration or Dirt.*—¼ oz. of salt of sorrel to 1 pint boiling water. Apply all over cloth or kersey garment with clean hard brush, and then sponge well with cold water. For serge, wash in lukewarm water in which some good yellow soap and a little oxalic acid (¼ oz. per gallon) have been dissolved, and rinse well in cold water. Salt of sorrel or oxalic acid should not be applied to parts of new scarlet garments."

Agriary (118/44).—SYR. HYPOPHOSPH. Co. A.Ph.F. (P.F., p. 783) is not a success pharmaceutically owing to the precipitation of calcium phosphate. If you substitute hypophosphite of iron for the pyrophosphate there should be no precipitation. With this alteration the formula is as good as any of the others. It contains too much strychnine for children. Reduce this to one-fourth and the quinine to half. Any of the cochineal or carmine colours (P.F., p. 350) will answer quite well for colouring it, if desired, or tincture of cudbear may be used.

C. O'H. (119/48).—CANDLE-MAKING.—The candle you send seems to be made of a good quality wax, but we have not analysed it quantitatively. There is a good description of the processes of candle-making in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," or you could refer to Cameron's "Soaps and Candles" (Churchill, 7s.) and Carpenter's "Treatise on the Manufacture of Soap and Candles" (Spon, 12s. 6d.).

A. W. P. (112/17).—CHEAP COUGH-MIXTURE.—The following resembles the sample you send:

Powdered liquorice-juice	...	...	...	ʒij.
Hot water	...	...	...	ʒj.

Mix, and heat in an enamelled saucepan till the liquorice is dissolved, and strain. To the strained liquid add:

Essence of peppermint	...	...	...	ʒiss.
Tincture of capsicum	...	...	...	ʒij.
Glycerin	...	...	...	ʒij.
Spirit of chloroform	...	...	...	ʒj.
Water to make	...	...	...	ʒxxiv.

The adult dose is one or two teaspoonfuls; children in proportion.

O. K. (108/71).—(1) NIT-POMADE.—We have not seen a formula for nit-pomade which contains salicylic acid or vinegar. Refer us to the formula you use. (2) NON-POISONOUS NIT-POMADE:

Ext. quassia	...	...	...	ʒij.
Ol. verbenæ	...	...	...	mV.
Paraff. mollis	...	...	...	ʒj.
Paraff. dur.	...	...	...	ʒss.

M.

J. R. (104/57).—FARINA is a generic name used in Germany for starches obtained from all sources. In France the term fécula (fécule) is applied to the starch obtained from roots, tubers, fruits, and seeds, that from cereals being defined as amidon or starch. In this country the term starch is given to starch from whatever source, with, in many cases, an indication of the origin—*e.g.*, potato-starch, rice-starch. Sago and arrowroot are examples where the word starch is dropped. Potato-flour probably refers to the flour made by drying and milling potatoes, and contains fibre as well as starch.

W. M. (97/68).—CAKE-FLLOUR.—The proprietary cake-flours to which you allude are composed of flour with baking-powder, flavourings, and dried fruits added ready for use. We have not a formula by us, but you could devise one after consultation with your household.

W. T. (97/22).—(1) DAISIES ON LAWNS.—These are killed by pouring into the centre of each plant a little hydrochloric acid, and water, equal parts. Corrosive sublimate dissolved in water by means of hydrochloric acid is even more effectual. (2) SHAMPOO-LIQUID.—Refer to C. & D., April 1, p. 522. (3) Ext. cannab. indic. is not a necessary ingredient in salicylated collodion corn-eure. There are examples in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II., of corn-cures in which ext. cannab. ind. is not an ingredient.

W. S. & Co. (Perak) (104/37).—(1) SOUP SQUARES.—Free meat from fat, mince, cover with water, and bring the temperature gradually up to 60° C. Keep at this temperature, stirring meanwhile, for several hours. At the end of three hours the heat is raised to 90° C. to coagulate the albumen, and 1 lb. of salt added to every 100 lbs. of meat. The liquid is then filtered through linen, and evaporated at a low temperature till a sample taken from it sets hard when cold. The soup is poured into moulds. This is the outline of the process of making the base for soup squares, variations of flavourings and different meats being used according to the kind of soup required. (2) BOOKS ON HERB-GROWING.—See C. & D., June 3, p. 367. (3) MATERIA MEDICA BOOKS.—Greenish's "Introduction to the Study of Materia Medica" (Churchill, 15s.) and Fluckiger and Hanbury's "Pharmacographia" (Macmillan, 21s.). (4) BOOKS ON ESSENTIAL OILS.—Parry's "Chemistry of Essential Oils" (Scott, Greenwood, 12s. 6d.); Idris' "Notes on Essential Oils" (Idris & Co., 5s.); Gildemeister and Hoff-

mann's "Die Ätherischen Öle" (Springer, 20 m.). The other questions you ask are fully dealt with in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," to which please refer.

Toilet (Orange River Colony) (112/1).—HONEY AND FLOWERS FOR THE HAIR.—See *C. & D.*, June 3, p. 867.

P. N. & Co. (Bombay).—STICKING LABELS ON TINS is a perennial source of difficulty. The usual way the trouble is got over is to roughen the surface of the tin and use a paste containing butter of antimony, but there is always the risk of rusting the tin, and so spoiling the label. Silicate of soda makes a good adhesive under the circumstances. See also the note in the *C. & D.*, April 29, p. 678.

Kemius (110/30).—THE EMBOSSED-POWDER used in cardboard-box printing is plaster of Paris.

Emulsion (103/4).—THE HEADACHE-POWDER is antipyrin. The one you send weighs 14 grains; 10 grains is an ample dose.

S. G. (114/40).—HORSE-FEVER POWDER.—This consists of 80 grains of antifebrin. The dose for a horse is 30 grains to 2 drachms. A dose every four hours, according to Major J. A. Nunn, Army Veterinary Department, produces marked lowering of temperature in fever, unaccompanied by untoward effects.

Kosmos (111/52).—TAKING CAST OF FOOT.—See *C. & D.*, September 2, p. 418.

Noncom. (102/18).—(1) The Departmental Committee on the Use of Preservatives and Colouring-matter in Food suggested that the quantity of salicylic acid allowable be limited to 1 grain per pint or pound of food. (2) Cordials are pasteurised by placing the bottles of cordial in a vessel of water and heating sufficiently long to ensure that the contents of the bottles have been subjected to a temperature of 170° F. for a quarter of an hour. (3) SAUCE-PRESERVATIVE.—The addition of 1 part of salt to 50 parts of sauce is the usual preservative for sauce. You should avoid adding salicylic acid when salt can be used. The sauce should be pasteurised after bottling.

E. S. (Montreal) (113/31).—LUMINOUS PAINT.—We last published the methods of making luminous paint in the *C. & D.*, June 3 of this year, p. 859, to which please refer.

G. A. (102/26).—(1) DYEING MAGGOTS FOR ANGLERS' USE.—A pink colour can be obtained by using a trace of eosin or erythrosin. (2) Antipyrin having been the subject of letters patent can only be sold unstamped with a recommendation under the conditions defined in our *Diary*, p. 280, par. 11.

A. A. J. A. (107/6).—SHOP-ROUND LABELS.—The black paint used is Brunswick black, the varnish finally applied being the best quality eopal varnish.

Veedee (114/36).—(1) The root you send is probably serpentina, but it is not a good sample. (2) HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.—The following formula we have found an excellent preparation and a good seller:

Yellow soap	...	...	...	gr. viij.
Lavender water	...	...	...	5j.
Strong solution of ammonia	...	...	...	3vj.
Distilled water to	...	...	...	3xx.

Other recipes are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," but we have not one in which quince seeds are an ingredient. (3) Replies to Supplement advertisements with office numbers are forwarded, as you surmise.

J. T. A. (232/25).—The assistant's agreement to which you refer was published in the *C. & D.*, April 11, 1903, p. 599, and July 26, 1902, p. 123. We do not supply the agreements as separate forms.

J. L. S. (113/17).—MANUFACTURE OF OXALIC ACID.—The details of the process are as follows: One part of sawdust is mixed with a caustic alkaline lye of sp. gr. 1.35, containing two or three parts of the mixed alkalies or of potash, and, having been well mixed, is spread in thin layers on iron plates heated by a flue beneath and exposed above to the air. After the mass has become dry, it swells up, and evolves inflammable gas consisting of hydrogen, hydrocarbons, and vapours of a peculiar aromatic smell. After two or three hours the mass has acquired a dark brown colour, and has become entirely soluble, but only contains from 1 to 4 per cent. of oxalic acid. Finally, however, after about six hours, a white or greyish mass is obtained, which contains about 20 per cent. of the anhydrous acid. The temperature is not allowed to exceed 250°, or a considerable amount of oxalic acid may be lost. Solution in water and crystallisation are the final processes.

A. C. L. (31/10).—SCARLET CLOTH REVIVER.—A solution of ammonium carbonate, coloured with cochineal, is sold for this purpose.

A. C. B. (Allahabad) (118/3).—(1) FLORA OF JAPAN.—There are not, as far as we are aware, any works on the flora of Japan in the English language. The standard works, such as Franchet and Savatier's "Enumeratio plantarum in Japonia

Sponte crescentium" and Siebold and Zuccarini's "Flora in Japan," are in Latin. (2) The "Pharmacopoeia of Japan" is published in Tokio (in Latin), and is obtainable through foreign booksellers. (3) The information regarding the manufacture of quinine could be obtained by applying to the Madras Government, Cinchona Department.

Trional (116/16).—FIREPROOFING WOOLLEN GOODS.—Dr. W. H. Perkin has patented a method of precipitating a tungstate in cotton-fibre, but we do not think it would equally apply to woollen material. Perhaps you will give us further particulars of what you want to do, bearing in mind that wool is not an inflammable substance like cotton.

O. B. (114/12).—FIREPROOFING WOOD.—Please say if the wood is unmanufactured or made up. Your query conveys the latter impression.

Setag (100/61).—FURNITURE-REVIVER.—The old hawker's preparation appears to be chiefly linseed oil shaken up with water. Why not supply a better article? There are plenty of recipes for much superior furniture-revivers in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Krupp (102/41).—SELF-RAISING FLOUR.—The samples you send are the usual run of such articles. The flour contains baking-powder ingredients, in one case sodium bicarbonate 8 oz., cream of tartar 18 oz., to the hundredweight of flour; in the case of the phosphatic sample acid phosphate of calcium is used in place of cream of tartar.

P. W. (117/1).—(1) We do not know the composition of the proprietary cough-mixture you mention. (2) If you send us a small quantity of the rifle-cleaning liquid we might be able to identify it.

Sepia (117/31).—The solubility of iodine in water is increased by potassium iodide.

L'Entente Cordiale (114/32).—FRENCH MUSTARD.—A formula for this was given in the *C. & D.*, September 2, p. 418. Here is another recipe from a French source:

Parsley	...	...	...	4 oz.
Watercress	...	...	...	4 oz.
Shalotts	...	...	...	3 oz.
Celery seeds	...	...	...	3 oz.
Cinnamon	...	...	...	1 oz.
Cloves	...	...	...	1 oz.
Nutmeg	...	...	...	1 oz.
Pepper	...	...	...	1 oz.

Grind these ingredients fine, and macerate in 1 gallon of vinegar for a month, then mix with—

Mustard flour	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Salt	...	...	...	4 oz.
Olive oil	...	...	...	3 oz.

The stiff mass produced is reduced with vinegar to the proper thickness.

Ajax (96/53).—ESSENCE OF SPICED VINEGAR:

Ol. pimento	...	...	...	5ij.
Ol. caryoph.	...	...	...	5ij.
Ol. myrist.	...	...	...	mxv.
Ol. cassia	...	...	...	mxv.
Tr. capsici fort. B.P.C.	...	...	...	3ij.
Acid. acetic. ad.	...	...	...	3viiij.

To make spiced vinegar add one tablespoonful of essence to 1 gal. of vinegar.

J. L. (117/52).—BOOKS ON MANURES.—The following are suited for your purpose: Aikman's "Manures and the Principles of Manuring" (Blackwood, 6s. 6d.); Griffith's "Manures and Their Uses" (Bell, 2s. 6d.).

W. J. K. (119/59).—ELECTROPLATING WORN HARNESS-ORNAMENTS.—The simplest way is to use either the silvering fluid or paste given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." It would not be profitable to your customer to start an electroplating plant for the purpose; it would be much cheaper to send the articles to an electroplater. A standard work on electro-deposition is Philip's "Electroplating and Electro-refining of Metals" (Loekwood, 12s. 6d.).

Cymro (113/25).—HORSE-CONDIMENT as your sample:

Pulv. anisi,			
Pulv. fœnugreek,			
Pulv. zingib.,			
Pulv. gentian,			
Pulv. carui	...	...	aa 5ij.
Pulv. glycyrrh.	...	...	5iv.

M.

A. G. (121/36).—THE LOTION FOR SALT-WATER BOILS is an antiseptic solution such as would be yielded by mixing a coal-tar disinfecting-fluid with water. Is it a proprietary article?

Dental (123/5).—(1) BOOKS ON TOOTH-EXTRACTION.—Barrett's "Dental Surgery for Medical Practitioners" (Lewis, 3s. 6d.); Marshall's "Principles and Practice of Operative Dentistry" (Lippincott, 21s.). (2) Refer to the advertisements in the "Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" for dental depôts.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Lanocerin.—This is a new constituent of wool-fat related to the lanocerinic acid isolated by Darmstadter and Lipschütz. Lanocerin has been isolated by Siebert, and appears to be an inner anhydride (of the lactone type) of lanocerinic acid.

Eucodin.—Under this name Riedel has put on the market a bromo-methylate of codeine. It possesses the properties of codeine, but is far less toxic. It is prescribed in aqueous solution, a teaspoonful of a 0.2-per-cent. solution being safely given at intervals of two hours.

Gentiline.—This body is a new glucoside extracted from gentian root by Tanret ("Comptes rendus," 1905, 263). It has the formula $C_{22}H_{34}O_{11}$, and is hydrolysed by acids into glucose, zylose, and gentienine. The last named has the formula $C_{12}H_{18}O_6$, and melts at 267°. It is isomeric with gentisine.

Iodides of Copper.—J. W. Walker and Mary V. Dover find that when equivalent solutions of potassium iodide and copper sulphate are mixed, the resulting precipitate seems to contain a definite polyiodide of copper mixed with the cuprous iodide, and not, as has been hitherto assumed, free iodine.—*Proc. Chem. Soc.*, 232.

Metakalin.—This body ("Pharm. Central," 1905, 777) is a powerful antiseptic produced by the interaction of three molecules of metacresol and one molecule of the potassium compound of metacresol. It is a solid combination of the two bodies of the formula $3C_6H_4(OH)(CH_3) + C_6H_4(OK)(CH_3)$, melting at 85° to 86°.

Alkaloids of Zygadenus Venenosus.—According to Slade ("Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy," 1905, 262) this plant has been previously examined by Chesnut, who found in the leaves an alkaloid closely resembling veratrine. Slade has examined the dry bulbs, and from them has isolated an alkaloid which he terms sabadine, and another which he calls sabadinine. A small quantity of a third base was separated, which melted at 150°, and which is apparently identical with the veratralbine isolated from *Veratrum album* by Wright and Luff.

New Essential Oils.—The following details of several new essential oils appear in the October issue of "Schimmel's Bericht." Oil of *Eryngium campestre*, a South of France umbellifer, is obtained from the fresh plant to the extent of 0.088 per cent. Its specific gravity is 0.9043, its optical rotation is -5° 42', and refractive index 1.48518; ester value 10.47 and solubility 1 in 1 volume of 90-per-cent. alcohol, but not in 10 of 80-per-cent. alcohol. The oil from *Melissa Calamintha* has a specific gravity of 0.8771, optical rotation -16° 57', refractive index 1.4911, acid value nil, ester value 8.3, acetyl-ester value 38.95. It is not clearly soluble in even 10 volumes of 90-per-cent. alcohol.

Eucalyptus Oil.—Wallach has isolated and examined a new body of an alcoholic nature from the oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. It was purified by conversion into its phthalic acid ester (by means of phthalic anhydride and the sodium compound of the alcohol in ethereal solution), and was then found to have the following properties: Boiling-point at 12mm.=92°, specific gravity at 15°=0.9745, refractive index at 20°=1.49630, optical rotation=-52.45°. It has the composition $C_{12}H_{18}O$, and is very similar to synthetic pino-carveol. It forms the isomeric phenylurethane, melting at 94° and 84° respectively. Oxidation converts it into $C_{12}H_{16}O_2$, a compound of either aldehydic or ketonic nature forming an oxime and two semicarbazones.

Arnica Flowers.—Klobb has obtained from the flowers of *Arnica montana*, a vegetable cholesterol which he has named *arnidiol*. This product was isolated by boiling an alcoholic extract of the flowers with ether, separating the ethereal solution, distilling off the solvent, and saponifying the residue. It crystallises in large rhombohedra, containing "alcohol of crystallisation," and having the composition $C_{26}H_{44}O_2 \cdot C_2H_5OH$.

Arnidiol furnishes a crystalline diacetate which exists in two forms: the α -variety, melting at 181° to 183°, and crystallising in large octahedra; and the β -variety, in needles or prisms, melting at 100° to 101°. The dibenzoate of arnidiol is crystalline, and melts at 223° to 225°.

Oils of Sweet Orange and Lemon Leaves.—Litterer finds that the oil distilled from stems and leaves of the sweet orange has the density 0.8603 at 15°, optical rotation in a 100-mm. tube +56° 46', and refractive index 1.472 at 23°. The constituents so far found are citral (4 per cent.), geraniol, camphene, limonene, and possibly linalool. The "ester content," reckoned as linalyl acetate, is 4.1 per cent., and the "total alcohol" 19.7 per cent. The oil from lemon leaves and stems has the density 0.8824 at 15°, optical rotation +21° 08', and refractive index 1.4725 at 23°. Its qualitative composition is practically the same as that of the oil from the sweet orange leaves and stems, but it contains more citral (24 per cent.), a higher proportion of esters, and less camphene. The "total alcohol" in both oils is the same.

The Tariff Commission.

THE Secretary of this Commission informs us that Mr. Chamberlain presided at the ninety-fourth sitting, held at the Whitehall Rooms on Tuesday, November 7, and further sittings were held on November 8 to 10. The chief business before the Commission was the taking of supplementary evidence in regard to several industries which are now under detailed survey. The evidence was principally concerned with the following trades: engineering and machinery, lead, hardware, chemical and allied industries, brewing and distilling, timber, furniture, glass, matches, organ-building, hats, biscuits, tea, and the distributing trade generally. Among the witnesses examined were, for the chemical and allied industries, Sir Samuel B. Boulton, Bart. (Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., 64 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), chemical manufacturers and timber importers), Mr. I. Levinstein (managing director, Levinstein, Ltd., Manchester, manufacturers of aniline dyes and chemicals), Mr. John Burton (Wm. Burton & Sons, 2 Green Street, Bethnal Green, London, E., chemical manufacturers), and Mr. Lionel B. Holliday (Read Holliday & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield and Brooklyn, U.S.A., chemical manufacturers), while various chemical manufacturers in the Manchester district submitted written evidence. For the distributing trade generally Mr. Richard Burbidge (managing director, Harrod's, Ltd., Brompton Road, London, S.W.) gave evidence. The questions dealt with by the various witnesses included the extent and character of competing foreign imports; the effect of foreign tariffs upon the British export trade; the influence of competing imports and restricted exports upon the British home trade, and especially upon British employment and wages; how far the British and foreign fiscal systems contribute to the present condition of things; how far, also, the educational systems here and abroad, cheaper freight and carriage by water and rail, cheaper labour, lower local rates, the rating of machinery, etc., contribute to these conditions. There were also taken into account the operation of the Patent Laws here and abroad, and duty-free alcohol (especially in relation to the chemical and allied industries); the advisability or otherwise of British import duties; the results arising from preferential tariffs in Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa, and suggestions in regard to them, and in regard also to preferential arrangements with Australia and other parts of the Empire, etc. The Commission have now examined 370 witnesses, and taken the oral and written evidence of 15,000 firms of manufacturers, merchants, and others concerned in every substantial industry in the United Kingdom, including agriculture.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Browne, Sir J. C. *Prevention of Senility and a Sanitary Outlook.* 7½×4½. Pp. 148. 2s. 6d. net. (Macmillan.)

Cuthbertson, C., and Prideaux, E. B. R. *On the Refractive Index of Gaseous Fluorine.* 4to. Pp. 12. 1s. (Dulau.)

Hall, A. D. *Book of the Rothamsted Experiments.* 9¾×6½. Pp. 294. 10s. 6d. net. (John Murray.)

Hill, J. W. *Management and Diseases of the Dog.* 6th edit. 8¾×5½. Pp. 546. 10s. 6d. (Sonnenschein.)

Paton, D. Noël. *Essentials of Physiology for Veterinary Students.* 8¾×5½. Pp. 440. 12s. net. (W. Green.)

Perkin, F. Mollwo, Ph.D. *Qualitative Chemical Analysis: Organic and Inorganic.* 5½×8½. Pp. x+308. Second ed. 4s. (Longmans.)

Roberts, F. T. *Theory and Practice of Medicine.* 2 vols. 10th edit. 9¾×5½. Pp. 1394. 26s. net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Welch, W. M., Schomberg, Jay F. *Acute Contagious Diseases.* 109 Engravings and 61 Coloured Plates. Roy. 8vo. Pp. 781. 25s. net. (Kimpton.)

White, W. H. *Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics.* 9th edit. 6½×4. Pp. 700. 8s. 6d. (Churchill.)

ASSISTANT: 32; outdoors: unqualified; married; permanency; experience; or manage Branch; disengaged; good references. "K," 28 Dacre Road, Upton Manor, E.

FRENCH certificated Chemist, carrying on a practice in France, requires employment in a Pharmacy in London until April 1, 1906; could give lessons in French and other languages, also tuition in Science, Mathematics, &c.; could return to England every year from November 1 to April 1. Write, Mons. Arnoult, Pharmacien-Chimiste, Mers-les-Bains, Somme, France.

JAN. 1st.—General Assistant (one of the old reliable sort) wants situation in London; previous London experience; smart; at home in modern trading methods; Counterman, Dispenser, Stockkeeper, Window-dresser; not afraid of work; sober, attentive, trustworthy, busy, and interested; tall, good appearance and address; unqualified; first-class references. Gentlemen really in want of good responsible man state salary and particulars to 261/39, Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.

SITUATION wanted; Export Counter hand; aged 26. Address, 264/7, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, situation in Speciality department (under foreman). "S," 115 Cassland Road, N.E.

ASSISTANT: Laboratory, Dyes, Wets; 6 years' experience; good references. 262/42, Office of this Paper.

PILL-MAKER: over 4 years' experience; knowledge coating; good references. 262/24, Office of this Paper.

COMMISSIONS Wanted.—Smart Salesman, knows London thoroughly. William, 16 Grove Mansions, W.

WHOLESALE Druggists.—Invoice Clerk requires situation; first-class experience. 266/5, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, excellent connection, is open to accept one or two additional lines. Particulars, terms, &c., 260/14, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, situation in wholesale with view to Travelling; 11 years' retail and 1 year wholesale experience. Apply, "Scot," 18 Huskisson Street, Liverpool.

WHOLESALE: Sundries; good all-round knowledge; Surgeon's requirements; energetic; 8 years present situation. "W.," 123 Saltram Crescent, Paddington.

SURGICAL Dressings.—Advertiser is open to take Management and develop this department on up-to-date lines; expert knowledge. "Linton" (267/1), Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE.—Pharmaceutical Chemist (24) requires situation as Manager or position of trust in Laboratory; Wholesale and Retail experience in London and provinces. 253/38, Office of this Paper.

SMART qualified Chemist, with thorough knowledge of the trade and good Salesman, is open to represent good Speciality or General house; salary or commission. Address, "Commerce" (50/51), Office of this Paper.

DRUGGIST, established 12 years in Belgium, good business premises, first-class references, is open to represent an English firm of good standing and to hold stock. René Decbesne, Droguiste, Place Renée 12, Brussels.

WHOLESALE.—Wanted, responsible position in Wholesale house; experience in Wets, Dyes, Packed Drugs, Antitoxines, Vaccines, and packing; also knowledge of buying. Apply, "Dextrine" (122/31), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, position as Traveller for good London house, town or country; first-class references; 14 years' experience in Druggists' Sundries; advertiser is energetic, painstaking, and reliable; good connection. "Netzah" (261/23), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER.—Man of wide and exceptional experience open; registered; 35; having undeciable record of past success can represent to first advantage drug or allied house; connection; gentlemanly; splendid references. Write, "Onyx" (262/15) Office of this Paper.

A YOUNG and qualified Chemist, speaking English, French, and Spanish, and with good references, is soon going to reside on the Continent, and would like to represent an English house for pushing their Pharmaceutical preparations. "H. M.," 129 Felloes Road, N.W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

PURSUANT to a Judgment of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made in the Matter of the Estate of Frederick John Cleaver deceased *Kempton v. Cleaver* 1905 O. No. 1654 the CREDITORS of the Estate of FREDERICK JOHN CLEAVER late of 17 Orsett Terrace Hyde Park in the County of London and also of "The Old Rectory" Ifield Crawley in the County of Sussex and also lately carrying on business as a Soap and Perfumery Manufacturer at 32 33 and 34 Red Lion Street Holborn in the County of London under the style of F. S. Cleaver & Sons who died on the 16th of May 1905 are on or before the 7th day of December 1905 to send by post prepaid to Messrs. Bird & Eldridge of 10 Great James Street Bedford Row in the County of London the Solicitors of the Defendants Howard Crunden Cleaver and Ralph Cleaver the Administrators pendente lite of the deceased appointed as such by the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice their Christian and surnames addresses and descriptions the full particulars of their claims a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said judgment.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before Mr. Justice Kekewich at his Chambers (Room No. 267) the Royal Courts of Justice London on Friday the 12th day of January 1906 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims.

Dated the 3rd day of November 1905.

FOSS, LEDSAM, & BLOUNT

5 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

TO CHEMISTS WHO ISSUE PRICE LISTS.—Glad to advertise Clark-Wilson's Hair Lotion Powder in your list; the quickest sixpenny selling line ever known. State terms to G. Clark-Wilson, 254 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

BE IN TIME FOR THE LAST OF A REAL GOOD BARGAIN.—Real Ivory Tooth-combs, 2½" by 1½", all perfect, only 5 gross 3 doz. left; must be sold at 2s. 6d. per doz., 2 doz. 4s. 6d., 3 doz. 6s., 22s. 6d. per gross. Send P.O. 2s. 6d. for sample doz., J. Ginsberg, Chemists' Sundryman, 105 Stoke Newington Road, London, N.

PATENT CHINAWAY SYPHONS combine important hygienic and mechanical features; extremely simple construction; very strong; stringent acid tests have demonstrated that metallic contact of the contents is absolutely impossible. Chemists filling their own siphons should write for sample and full particulars to sole manufacturers, Idris & Co. (Limited), Syphon Manufacturers, 35/43 King's Road, St. Pancras, N.W.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS about opening new Premises.—We have positively the largest and finest Stock of Second-hand Fittings for sale at Unheard-of Prices; drawings and full particulars on application; inspection invited; shops fitted completely. Buddnek & Co., Shop-fitters, 262 Old Street, London.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 31 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—200 Lewis & Barnrows ordinary, 4s. 10½d.; 20 G. B. Kent & Son's preference, 19s. 10½d.; 200 Bambrongh (Ltd.) (Chemists) £1 fully-paid 6 per cent. preference, 20s. 6d.; 10 Bleasdale, 81s. 6d.; 10 Violaia preference, 86s. 6d.; 8 Camwal preference, 13s. 10½d.; 100 Peek Frean preference, 21s. 7½d.; 100 Sanitas ordinary, 23s. 6d.; 100 Imperial Accident Live Stock Insurance £2 shares (10s. paid), 13s. 6d. 100 £1 paid, 25s. 9d.; 50 United Alkali £10 ordinary, 60s.; 100 F. Sage ordinary, 20s. 3d.

WANTED (subject).—50 Idris "A" preference, 23s.; 100 Camwal ordinary, 5s. 9d., 50 preference, 13s. 3d.; G. B. Kent preference.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

HARRISON'S "RELIABLE" RAT POISON.—Chemists issuing Price Lists or Almanacs are invited to send terms for advertisement. G. W. Harrison, Chemist, Reading.

CHEMISTS Commencing or Making Alterations.—A large stock of high-class second-hand up-to-date Chemists' side-fittings, drawers, shelving and cornice, wall-cases, dispensing-screens, window-enclosures, and glass shelves, glass fascias, stall plates and signs; bargains. Mills, Chemists' Complete Shop Fitter and Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-165 Old Street, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12 ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving-counter, £9 10s.; 12 ft. high-class drug-fitting, solid mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice shelving and pilasters, £12 10s.; 6 ft. wall show-case, solid mahogany pilasters, cornice, and adjustable shelves, £9 10s.; counter drawers, with label spaces and paper drawers, 4 ft. long, 50s.; large quantities of dispensing-screens, perfume-y-cases, centre cases, &c.; lowest prices.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Friday, November 17.

Dover Chemists' Association, 16 Pencester Road, at 9 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

Saturday, November 18.

Inter-pharmacy Football League. Match: Muter's College v. Square.

Tuesday, November 21.

Teesside Chemists' Association, Albany Restaurant, Middlesbrough, at 9 P.M. The question of memorialising the political leaders to grant an opportunity for the introduction of the Pharmacy Bill will be discussed.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, at 8.30 P.M. Reception by the President and Mrs. Gerrard, followed by an address by Mr. E. White.

Wednesday, November 22.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Mr. J. A. Forret on "Low-power Photomicrography," and Mr. David Murray on "The Evolution of an Industry—the Volatile Oils."

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. Mr. F. Martin-Duncan on "The Cinematograph and its Applications."

Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association, Earl's Court Hotel, at 7 P.M. Annual dinner, at which the President of the Pharmaceutical Society will be present.

Thursday, November 23.

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, at 8 P.M. Mr. Harry Martin will read a paper entitled "Our Association."

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Freemasons' Club, Richmond. Bohemian concert. Reception by the President at 7.30. Tickets (2s. each) may be had from Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock, 6 Western Promenade, Hounslow.

Wottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Victoria Station Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (4s. 6d. each) may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. W. Gill, 207 Radford Road, and Mr. E. E. H. Turton, 2 Chapel Bar.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. A. V. Johns on "Tin."

Saturday, November 25.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League. Match: Westminster College v. London College.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Chemists' Association is to be held at the Swiss Café, Union Street, Plymouth, on November 29. Tickets, 6s. 6d., may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. A. Spear, 68 Old Town Street, Plymouth.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The annual students' dinner will be held in the Alexandra Hotel, Bath Street, Glasgow, on Friday, December 1, at 8.15 P.M., Mr. J. P. Gilmour in the chair. The Kinninmont Gold Medal will be presented during the evening. Tickets, 4s. each, may be had from Mr. P. Fenton, Secretary, 180 West Regent Street.

THE ANNUAL SMOKING-CONCERT of the School of Pharmacy Football and Athletic Club is to take place in the York Room, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, W., on November 29. Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) will take the chair. Tickets, 2s. each, are obtainable from Messrs. A. G. Harrington and H. Schofield, Hon. Secretaries, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

THE FIRST CINDERELLA DANCE of the Chemists' Assistants' Association will be held on November 29 at the Dorset Hall of the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, W. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) can be had from Mr. C. W. Martin, 98 Camberwell New Road, S.E., and Mr. A. H. Solomon, 75 Holland Road, W.

At the meeting of the Public Dispensers' Association on November 29 there will be a discussion on "The Position, Prospects, and Possibilities of Qualified Chemists in the Public Service." Mr. R. A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, is expected to join in the discussion.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. W. LLEWELLYN, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at Trealar, Glam.

MR. H. V. TRUMAN, chemist and druggist, late of Dursley, is now in business at Market Square, Wickham, Hants.

MR. F. W. WELBY, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at 170 Belgrave Gate, Leicester, lately carried on by Mr. Swift.

MESSRS. HENRY W. BUSH & Co., LTD., glass-importers, have removed from Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, E.C., to 34 Commercial Street, Aldgate, E.

MR. T. H. WILLIAMS, chemist and druggist, has recently purchased the business of Mr. F. Bonnett, chemist and druggist, 7 Heathfield Street, Swansea.

MR. J. W. SIMPSON, chemist and druggist, of Crown Road, St. Margaret's, is opening a new pharmacy at South Street, Isleworth, and is having it fitted up in first-class style by Messrs. Baughan & Co., of Walthamstow.

MR. W. R. WHEELER, chemist and druggist, has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. C. A. Blamey, at 77 King's Road, Brighton, and will carry it on under the style and title of Messrs. Pooley & Co.

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD., have purchased the business, stock, etc., of the London Sponge & Chamois Leather Co., Ltd., which they will continue as a branch under the direction of Mr. F. C. Symes, managing director of that company, at 89 Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Crosskeys Hotel, Hull, on Tuesday, November 14, Mr. Richardson presiding.

SCULCOATES DRUG-CONTRACT.—Mr. Tebb reported on this matter. He had seen some of the Guardians, and found they were in full sympathy with the views of the Association that such contracts should not be given to persons who are not registered chemists. Dr. Lilley had assured him that he would use his influence to obtain the insertion of a clause providing for this.

EARLY CLOSING.—Mr. Tebb also introduced this subject. He said someone should wait on the chemists of the city and ascertain their views. The President thought most of the chemists were in favour of early closing. In Hessle Road he found a tendency on the part of the public to shop earlier, and chemists ought to profit by it. Mr. Staning laid stress on the hopelessness of voluntary effort, and suggested that they should apply to the City Council to put the Shop-hours Act in force. Various suggestions were made as to an hour of closing and a weekly half-holiday in favour of Thursday afternoon. Eventually it was decided, on the motion of Mr. Tebb, seconded by Mr. Staning, that qualified chemists be asked to favour 8 P.M. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and 10 P.M. on Saturday, and that Mr. Richardson should canvass West Hull, Mr. Bell, jun., Central Hull, and Mr. Selle East Hull.

A MEMBER FOR PHARMACY.—This matter was discussed. It was thought that a small subscription might be given; but the suggestion that each association should subscribe ten guineas annually was considered absurd. No resolution was taken on the subject.

The consideration of a communication from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in regard to poisons was deferred owing to the crowded state of the agenda.

MUNICIPAL NURSING-SCHOOL AT THE PITIÉ HOSPITAL.—The free public course of professional instruction for "infirmiers" and "infirmières" (male and female nurses), organised by the Municipality of Paris, will shortly commence. Besides elementary anatomy, physiology, and maternity classes, there are lessons in dressing wounds and minor pharmacy, the last by Dr. Viron, head pharmacist of the Salpêtrière.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 1, 1905.)

"CLAXTONIA" (in Greek characters); for surgical bandages. By A. Claxton, 108 Strand, London, E.C. 275,595.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 8, 1905.)

"STAINETTE" ("Stain" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class I. By S. Wills & Co., Castle Green, Bristol. 276,357.

Device of the Southern Cross stellar constellation; for chemicals in Class I. By C. H. Blume, Bridgefield, Western Road, Mitcham. 274,902.

Label device—the monogram "P. D. & Co."; for chemicals in Class 3. By Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 274,524.

"RADIXIA" ("Radix" disclaimed); for a medicinal specific. By J. C. B. Craster, 65 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 275,574.

"WRIDE & Co."; for balsam of aniseed. By Wride & Co., 1 Strand, East Street, Southampton. 275,439.

"ASPERGOL" ("Asper" and "Aspergo" disclaimed); for a medicine. By H. W. K. Pears, Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove, Sussex. 275,745.

"KURIC"; for chemicals in Class 3. By A. W. West, 51 Derby Road, Nottingham. 276,052.

"REVERKAM"; for a device for supporting cameras on their stands. By M. C. Rock, Sunnyside, Royal Parade, Chislehurst, Kent. 274,136, 275,798.

"CONCERT"; for common soap. By F. Hammersley & Co., Bradfield Road, Victoria Docks, London, E. 276,181.

"THREE RIVERS BRAND" and device of a catkin pierced by an arrow; for arrowroot. By D. K. Porter & Co., 342 Argyle Street, Glasgow. 275,159.

Border device and words "Extrait des Bois des Indes"; for a perfume. By Patey & Co., 49 Scrutton Street, London, E.C. 273,293.

"OBONGO"; for perfumery. By W. M. Dykes, 191 Argyle Street, Glasgow. 276,224.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 15, 1905.)

"GALLIOS"; for photographic developers. By P. Mercier, 95 Rue Lemerrier, Paris. 272,889.

"BRITUBROWN"; for chemicals in Class I. By Wailes, Dove & Co., Ltd., 5 St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 276,214.

"ANTISEPTIFORM" ("Anti" disclaimed) and label-device of griffins and bells; for a disinfectant. By Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., 300 High Holborn, London, W.C. 274,161.

Portrait and ring device; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3, scientific instruments, surgical instruments. By H. J. C. Deperdussin, 5 Rue Richepanse, Paris. 274,260, 274,261, 274,262, 274,263.

"TRIFERTEX" ("Trifer" disclaimed); for a fertiliser. By N. Van Laer, 69 Calais Road, Burton-on-Trent. 276,040.

"LEUKOPLAST" ("Leuco" disclaimed); for a curative plaster. By P. Beiersdorf & Co., 44 Eidelstedter Weg, Hamburg. 271,710.

"CAS-EVAC"; for a medicine, excluding embrocations. By Parke, Davis & Co., 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 275,028.

"KURZEMA"; for eczema-ointment. By D. T. Hutchison, 20 High Street, Paisley. 275,309.

"APPETINE"; for medicines. By J. G. Lobbett, 33 Edgware Road, London, W. 276,027.

"INITIANDUM"; for scientific instruments. By Schuchardt & Schütte, 34 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 276,342.

"PEZPLANUS"; for surgical boots and other foot-appliances. By T. Holland & Son, 46 South Audley Street, London, S.W. 276,185.

"HYGENO"; for filters. By A. F. Barrett & Co., Ilford Lane, Ilford. 274,939.

"AERINE"; for a cream-of-tartar substitute. By Yeast, Ltd., 9 Bread Street, Bristol. 275,983.

"CIGAM"; for soap and other detergents. By H. Hughes & Co., 50 Victoria Road, Glasgow. 275,606.

College Notes.

INTER-PHARMACY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.—A match was played at Gorrage Park on November 11 between teams representing the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy and the Westminster College of Pharmacy. The Metros broke away and Jenkins scored from close range. Eventually Clarke scored by a clever shot, but no further score resulted up to half-time. On resuming Westminster pressed continually, but their shooting was very erratic. The backs, however, of both sides were playing well. Eventually, from a long shot, Cowie scored for Westminster their second goal. Soon afterwards the combined efforts of Tozer, Morris, and Watkins resulted in the latter scoring. The Metros then pressed, and Hinton had to save three times in quick succession. A very pleasant game ended in a win for Westminster by three goals to one.

KENSINGTON ATHLETIC FOOTBALL CLUB v. LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY FOOTBALL CLUB.—Played at St. Quintin's Park on November 11, and resulted in a win for London by 2 goals to nil; one goal each being scored by Trollope and B. Abel.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On November 10 the students of this College, with their Principal, Mr. Frederick Davis, visited the Physical Gallery, South Kensington Museum.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Muter's School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Northern College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 100 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Gasoline Gas.

MR. J. R. FOSTER, of Llanberis School, commends in "Nature" the advantages of gas made from gasoline as an illuminant and heating agent in laboratories where coal-gas is not obtainable. It is preferable to acetylene in his opinion, and we quote his remarks in the hope that they may be useful to those of our subscribers who have to rely upon oil-lamps for lighting their premises:

The plant used in the Llanberis School was supplied by the Walworth Manufacturing Co., of Boston, U.S.A., and consists essentially of three parts: (1) A large shallow cylindrical copper tank, holding 250 gals., buried some 30 feet or more from the building, which is filled with gasoline through a pipe and closed airtight by a screw cap. Two other pipes, an inlet and outlet, are fitted into the top of the tank and pass underground to the cellar of the building. (2) In the cellar a pump, worked by a weight on pulleys, forces air through the inlet pipe on to the surface of the gasoline in the tank. Evaporation is rapid (gasoline boiling from about 35° C. to 70° C.), and the mixture of vapour and air is driven through the outlet pipe into (3) an automatic mixer, by which a definite and known amount of air can be added, so that the proper proportion for burning may be constantly maintained. The whole plant is extremely simple, and was easily put up by a local gasfitter under my direction.

It requires very little attention. The weight has to be wound up about once a week; the mixer adjusted, by moving a small wheel along a rod, about once every two or three months; and the tank filled about every twelve or eighteen months. The frequency of the recurrence of these operations clearly depends on the size of the plant relative to the demands upon it.

The burners differ slightly from the ordinary coal-gas burners, but give an excellent flame for ordinary laboratory purposes. The most noticeable difference is that the flame is more easily blown out. This gives a little trouble with an ordinary foot blowpipe, but a slight modification suggested by Mr. B. B. Turner, of Storrs Agricultural College, Connecticut (who has used gasoline for some years, and who brought it to my notice), will probably get over the difficulty. The plant supplies enough gas to light the whole building as well as for laboratory purposes.

The risk of explosion is very slight, as any escape is at once detected by the strong smell, and the limits of explosion are narrower than those of coal-gas and very much narrower than those of acetylene. The absence of any heating arrangements to aid the evaporation, such as are proposed by some makers, considerably reduces the risk of explosion.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

BUYERS AND SELLERS, PLEASE NOTE.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

All that is necessary when a bargain is struck, or is likely to be, is for the buyer to send us a cheque, or Post Office Order, for the price which he has agreed to pay for the goods. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of £3 or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The Commission is payable by the purchaser, and should be included in the money sent to us.

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This System was instituted solely for the protection of our readers, and it has so often been of real service that it should be more generally used. All cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Becker's chemical balance spirit-level, mahogany case, weights, 50s.; worth £5. HOLLAND, Chemist, Nottingham.

Superior analytical balance, 17-inch beam, agate bearings, specific-gravity apparatus, perfect condition; cost £40, price £5. BUNTING, 2 Charlotte Street, Manchester.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"Pharmacopœia," 8s.; Southall's, 4s.; Nenth's, 4s.; Muter, 5s.; "Latin Pharmacopœia" (1885), 1s. 6d.; Stewart's "Heat and Light," 2s.; Ince, 4s.; unsoiled and latest. 263/11, Office of this Paper.

Wills's handbooks; "Pharmacy"; "Chemistry"; "Analysis"; "Volumetric" ditto; "Prescripta"; "Prescription Reading," with keys; "Physics"; "Martindale," 9th edition; all new condition. 101 Babington Road, Streatham S.W.

"Elements of Chemical Analysis" (Parnell), 2nd edition, 2s. 6d.; Gregory's "Practice of Medicine," 2s. 6d.; "Handbook Therapeutics" (Ringer), 4th edition, 2s. 6d.; "Gray's Supplement to Pharmacopœia" (Redwood), 1848, 2s. 6d. WHITE, 157 Commercial Road, E.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

What offers? 1 oz. each vertivert, kananga, cinnamon, rosemary oils; 3 oz. rose geranium; 14 oz. vanilla opt. MILNES, 35 Otley Road, Leeds.

Manufacturers' Bargains.—About $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. gum acac. com., $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. pot. bitart., few pounds isinglass, sheet and cut; samples for stamp. IDENDEN, Chemist, Barnstable.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Offers at once for $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate lens, usual focus, and also wide-angle $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate lens; both lenses Lancaster's "Rectigraph." BERG, Chemist, Hatherleigh, Devon.

About 500 good slides, some movable, with pair of 4 or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch condensers, all perfect, £3 or sell separate. Mr. WHITTINGHAM, 25 Bensham Grove, Thornton Heath.

Binocular microscope (as new), 5 objectives, 5 eye-pieces, Webster's achromatic condenser, polariscope, and other accessories; cost over £30, price £10. TURNELL, Brasted, Kent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale.—Indiarubber male urinal for day use; cheap. APPLETON, Selby.

O'Brien self-closing check till, cost 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas, good as new; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d. and 6d. Cowana soap, in boxes, what offers? THOMPSON, Chemist, Ealing.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

What offers? 22 packets Konvo, 5 1-oz. tins De Laire's Vanilla. BELLAMY, Barnsley.

Three doz. 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sand's liver seeds; best offer. GRIFFITHS, 27 London Road, Croydon.

Overstocked.—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. 6d. Vel Vel winter cream, carriage paid, 18s. 1 doz. 1s. 6d. Maltova, 12s., carriage paid. McDONALD, Chemist, Fraserburgh.

Bargain: 9 gross Schuball's patent electric pills, 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., stamped, pearl-coated, Richardson's manufacture, 18s. gross, 2s. doz.; sample sent. MATTHEW, Pharmacist, 529 Battersea Park Road, London.

Nine packets No. 1, 18 packets No. 2, 25 packets No. 3 Lister's anti-septic sanitary towels; all in perfect condition, with name of advertiser on label; made by Johnson & Johnson, London. COOPER, c/o Evans Sons Lecher & Webb, 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

Highest offer accepted, carriage paid, all or part, 4 large 6 small Out. resolvent, 1 gross Keene's corn, 5 1s. Barrow Evans's hair, 2 1s. 1d. No. 1 Hovis food, 1 1s. Hood's ointment, 2 1s. Hall's chest-relievers, 6 1-oz. Amidol, 1 1s. Nurse Lilley's, 4 1s. Parr's life, 1 1s. Lascelles's gout, 3 1s. Sweeting's elixir, 1 3s. Santal Midy, 26 1s. Count Mattei's electro-homos. CAREY TAYLOR, Blackpool.

First cheque for 30s. gets 24 2s. Ferroleu n; 1 2s. Ferocal; 1 2s. 6d. Floriline; 2 1s., 1 2s. 6d. Bovinine; 1 1s. Lockwood's hair restorer; 1 1s. brom. seltzer; 1 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1 1s. 9d. pain killer; 1 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Bayley's wood oils; 1 1s. 6d. S. M. Pet. milk; 11 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. eau-de-carmes; 1 2s. 6d., 2 1s. Chapman's food; 8 1s. Chelone food; 7 lbs. soda nitris; 1 2s. 6d. Lineol pills; 3 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sands' liver seeds; 1 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Paternoster pills. "RHEI" (260/13), Office of this Paper.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 71.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Handsome walnut dental-cabinet, nearly new, unscratched; cost £16, accept £10 10s., carriage paid; photo. MACKNESS, Kidderminster.

One doz. 2-lb. gold-labelled ointment jars, 1 doz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. ditto, glass lozenge jars, few shop-rounds, &c., equal to new. "CHEMIST," 21 Topsham Road, Smethwick, Birmingham.

12-ft. window-inclosure lined mirror £2; lobby-case with outside return, to fit pilaster of doorway; solid mahogany-lined mirror, 50s., new condition; free on rail. GREEN, Chemist, Forest Hill.

WANTED.

Trial-case; cinematograph attachment. 262/3, Office of this Paper. Drying apparatus for saline, &c. R. W. & Co., Reform Works, Dudley.

Wootton's or Wills's "Elements of Pharmacy." KENNEDY, 171 Boughton, Chester.

Squire's "Pharmacopœias of London Hospitals." MEACHER, 1A Wood Street, E.C.

Good sponges, medium to large, bath and toilet. GREEN, Chemist, Forest Hill.

Sparklet "B" bulbs; secondhand whole-plate studio camera. SHEPPERD, Barnstable.

Shop-rounds, drawers, carboys, jars, suitable for small shop; cheap lot. WIMBLE, Mitcham.

Circular show-stands for window; about 26 in. at back. Price and particulars, BAILY, Chemist, Margate.

"Practical Dentistry" (B. & C. D. publishers). Particulars and price to LITTLER, Chemist, Obesterton, Staffs.

To Chemists Overstocked.—Wanted, Sparklet bottles and bulbs. State quantity and price, HATFIELD, Chemist, Limehouse.

Squire's "Companion" and Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia;" latest editions. State price, 15/15, Office of this Paper.

Baking-powder machine (hand) in good condition, new or second-hand. Particulars immediately, 263/17, Office of this Paper.

Upright counter glass case about 3 ft. high by 2 ft. square, mirror to door with shelves; cheap. HENCHLEY, 49 Highland Road, Southsea.

Dental chair want to purchase, secondhand. Write, state pattern, condition, and lowest price, "P.," Ribblesdale House, Thrale Road, Streatham.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Present address Mr. John Russell, dealer in horn combs; hails from Aberdeen. RALPH, Chemist, Lec, S.E.

Will any chemist oblige with present address of Harry Nevill, engineer? has Angier's emulsion. ASHFIELD, Skanklin.